THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] SATURDAY, 28 JANUARY, 1837. [NO. 9365

FOR LONDON, CALLING ON THE COAST.---The *Cambridge*, 800 tons, *J. A. Douglas*, commander, is daily expected, and will be dispatched in about a fortnight after arrival. For passage, apply at the office of Messrs. *Dirom Carter, and Co.* —Bombay, 28th January, 1837.

FOR LONDON, touching at the Cape, the ship "*Carnatic*," *Capt. Brodie*; to sail on 1st February has one Cabin to let. Apply at the office of Messrs. *Edmond, Bibby and Co.*—Rampart Row, 28th Jan., 1837.

FOR LONDON, calling on the Coast, the teak-built ship MOFFATT, 820 tons, Captain *Bolton*. To sail 5th Feb. For freight or passage, apply to Messrs. *Macvicar Burn and Co.*—Rampart row.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The *Aliquis*, of 700 tons, *John McFee*, commander, to sail 25th February. Has good poop accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage, apply to *Messrs. Duncan Gibb and Co.*—Dady's Buildings, 28th Jany. 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL calling at the CAPE.—The ship CHESHIRE, D. CAMPBELL, commander; will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to *Higginson and Cardwell.*—Rampart row, 28th January, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—The ship "*William*," 470 tons, *Thomas Clark*, Commander: Will have immediate dispatch.---For freight or passage, apply to Messrs. *Ferguson Turner, and Co.* —Bombay, 27th January, 1837.

BANK OF BOMBAY.---Notice is hereby given, that a copy of the resolutions to be proposed for the consideration of the next general meeting of subscribers to the Bank of Bombay, copies of the charters, and lists of the subscribers will be ready for the inspection of shareholders at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce after 10 o'clock on Wednesday, the 1st proximo.—

ALEX. S. FINLAY.---*Offg. Secy.*

Bombay, 27th January 1837.

NOTICE.—After the dissolution of the Meeting of Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, to be held on the 2d Proximo, at the office of Messrs. *Dirom Carter, and Co.* certain resolutions and a Prospectus will be laid before those present for establishing a *Joint Stock Bank*, in the event of the Charter not being confirmed by the authorities in England, and with the view of commencing business immediately, if expedient.

The Prospectus and Resolutions will be ready for inspection at the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, on Wednesday, the 1st February.—Bombay, 26th January, 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday, the 30th instant, FOUR HORSES will be sold by public auction at this office, at 12 o'clock, on the Hon'ble Company's account.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Govr. in Council,

E. E. ELLIOT,—*Acting Genl. Paymaster.*

Bombay Castle, Genl. Pay office, 27th January, 1837.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that petitions to the court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, have been filed by the several persons afternamed, all now prisoners in the gaol of Bombay, and that they have also filed assignments of their estates and effects in my office, vizt.:—

Nathoo Mottichund, formerly residing in Bazar gate street, within the fort of Bombay.

Mungul Purshotum, formerly residing at Mamadavie street, without the fort of Bombay.

J. P. LARKINS,—*Chief Clerk.*

Chief clerk's office, fort, Bombay, this 25th day of January, 1837.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

PLEA SIDE.

Sheriff's Sale.

Seized by virtue of a writ of fieri facias at the suit of NATHOOBHOY RAMDASS.. *Plaintiff.*

vs.

SOOLAMON CADOO..... *Defendant.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wednesday, the 1st of February next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be put up to sale by public outcry, at the Sheriff's Office, the right, title and interest of the abovenamed defendant of, in, and to, a large salt-pan, called *Sullamty*, situated at Sion village, near the Fort, and adjoining to a piece of ground belonging to the Honorable Company.

J. L. JOHNSON,—*Sheriff.*

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 23d January, 1837.

શ્રી•ચુંમબજ્જની•જુદીફૅટરની•શુપરીમ ફોરટમોથી

શરીફનુ•વેચાણ

નથુલાજ•રામદાશ•ફરીઆદી • ફરનારનુ• ફેરીઅ•ફેરીઅશ•નામનુ•કુકમનામુ•શુલે માન•ફાકુ•જવાબ•દેનાર•ઉપર•થાજીકુછે તેથી•ફેઠલ•ફરેલી•મીલકત•ટાચ•મારી ફબજ•કીધીછે ❀

ખબર•કીઆંથી•આપીએચજે—બુધવારે તારીખ ૧ લી•ફેબરવારી•આવતા•મહીનાં નીએ•પાછલા•પોહોરનાં•ફલાક ૪ નાં•શરી ફની•આકશમો•જફેર•લીલાંકુ•ફરીને•ઉ પર•ફરેલા•જવાબ•દેનારની•મીકુ•પકાવાની જમીનનો•મોટા•ફટકા•ઉપરનો•ભાગ•ભાગ ફક•જલાકો•શરવે•વેચરો•નામે•શલામની ને•રીમમો•કીલા•આગલ•નામદાર•શરકા રની•કુગારની•જમીનની•પકોશમોછે ❀

જે—એલ—જોનશંન—શરીફ

શ્રી•ચુમબજ્જની•શરીફની•આકીશ

તા• ૨૩ મી•જાનીવારી ૧૮૩૭ ❀

SUPREME COURT.—That Probate of the last will and testament of *Cajee Shumsoodeen bin Cajee Ahmed Sumgasury*, late of Bombay, Mahomedan, inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to *Moullum Ally Sahib bin Fuzloodeen Devaker*, executor therein named, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 19th day of January, 1837.

GEORGE HANCOCK,—*Petitioner's Proctor.*

اشتهار

درسو پریم کورٹ بمبئی عرض کروہ است مر برای گرفتن اخری وصایت و صیت نامہ قاضی شمس الدوین بن قاضی احمد سمگے سری واوہ خواہد شد بہ معلم علی صاحب بن فضل الدین و یو یکر کہ نام ایشان در وصا نامہ مرقوم نمبو وہ وصی خوو مقرر کروہ است ہمہ وا بستگان و یرا معلوم کروو ۱۹ جانیو اری ۱۸۳۷ جاج ہ ین کاک وکیل عرض کنندہ

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the supreme court of judicature at Bombay, that letters of administration, of the estate and effects of *Nowrojee Cawasjee*, late of Bombay, Parsee, deceased, may be granted to *Manockjee Nowrojee*, all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 19th day of January, 1837.

HENRY A. WOODHOUSE,
Petitioner's Proctor.

શ્રી•ચુમબજ્જવાલો•પારશી•મરનાર•નવરો જજી•ફાવશજની•શરવે•માલ•મીલકતનુ•અ ખતીઆરનાંચુ•લેવા•શાકુ•શ્રી•ચુમબજ્જની• જુદીફૅટરની•શુપરીમ•ફોરટમો•માંથેફજી• નવરોજએ•અરજ•કીધીછે•જે•મહને•મલે— એ•વાશતે•શરવે•લોફો•જેફોજ•હેનાં•ભાજ શતા•હોએ•તેનાંઓને•બફેર•થાએ—તારી ખ ૧૮ મી•જાનીવારી ૧૮૩૭ ❀

હેનરી•આલદરશન•વુડહાઉશ

અરજ•ફરનારનો•વકીલ

STOLEN, on the evening of the 19th Instant, from the Hon'ble Company's Brig of War *Tigris*, a small engine turned Silver Hunting Watch, made by *Elliot and Smith*, No. 10,725.

A reward of 50 Rs. will be given on conviction, to any person giving information so as to bring the offender to justice, and of 100 Rupees in the event of the watch being restored and the offender brought to justice through the means of the informant.

References to be made to Mr. *Malvery's* Circulating Library, in Church lane.

SUPREME COURT.---Pursuant to a decree of His Majesty's supreme court of judicature at Bombay, bearing date the 19th day of November, 1836, made in a cause of *Nathoobhoy Ramdass, and Ramcooverboye*, widow, against *Madowdass Runsorddass, and Davidass Hurjeevundass*, by original bill, *Nathoobhoye Ramdass*, against *Madowdass Runsordass, and Davidass Hurjeevandass, and Nathoobhoye Ramdass*, against *Madowdass Runsordass, Moolevuhoo*, widow, *and Munmohundass Davidass*, executrix and executor of the last will and testament of *Davidass Hurjeevundass*, deceased, by bills of revivor, the creditors and pecuniary legatees of *Ramdass Manordass*, the testator in the pleadings mentioned (who died on or about the 17th day of February 1808) are forthwith to come in and prove their debts and claim their legacies, before *William Fenwick, Esq.*, the master of the said court, at his chambers, in the old secretariate premises, at Bombay aforesaid, or in default thereof they will be excluded the benefit of the said decree.---Dated this 19th day of January, 1837.

H. W. MORRIS,
Solicitor for the defendant Madowdass Runsordass.

શ્રી•ચુમબજ્જની•પાદશાહી•જુદીફૅટરની શુપરીમ•ફોરટમોથી • તારીખ ૧૮ મી • નેવમબર ૧૮૩૬ ને • દીને • ફેઠલ • ફરેલા • ફજીઆમો • કુકમનામુ • થાજીકુછે• તેમો • નથુલાજ • રામદાશ•તથા • વીઠવા• રામકુવરબાજ•ફરીઆદી•ફરનાર•તથા•માફા ધવદાશ•રણશીરદાશ•તથા•દેવીદાશ•ફરજી વંનદાશ•જવાબ•દેનારાઓ•આગલા•ફજીઆ મો—તથા•નથુલાજ•રામદાશ•ફરીઆદી•ફ રનાર•તથા•માફાધવદાશ•રણશીરદાશ•તથા દેવીદાશ•ફરજીવંનદાશ•જવાબ•દેનારાઓ• તથા•નથુલાજ•રામદાશ•ફરીઆદી•ફરનાર તથા•માફાધવદાશ•રણશીરદાશ•તથા•વીઠ વા•મુલીવકુ•તથા•મનમોકનદાશ•દેવીદાશ તે•વકીલાતેણ•તથા•વકીલ•મરનાર•દેવીદા શ•ફરજીવંનદાશનાં•છેલાં•વીલનાં•તે • જવા બ•દેનારાઓ•તે • ફાલમો • જે • ફજીઓ• તાજો•કીધોછે•તેમો • વાશતે•રામદાશ• મ નોરદાશ•જે•ઘણી•આએ•ફજીઆમો•વીલ• ફરી•મરીગીએલો•જણાવેલોછે•તેજે•ઘણી • આશરે ૧૭ મી•ફેબરવારી ૧૮૦૮ ને•દીને• મરણ•પામેલોછે•તેનાં•શરવે•માંગણારાઓ• તથા•ખરા•વારશદારોએ•કુવે•પકી•પોતાનો દાવો•તથા•વારશો•વીલીઅમ•ફેનવીફ• ઈ શફોએર•એ•ફોરટનાં•માશતરને•જુની•શ ફરતારી•વાલા•ઘેરમો•તેનાં•ઓરડામો•આ વી•પુરવાર•ફરે•તેમ•નથી•ફરશે•તો•તેણે• એ•કુકમનામાનાં•નફાથી•દુર•રેણેશે—તારી ખ ૧૮ મી•જાનીવારી ૧૮૩૭ ❀

ફેચ—ડબલીકુ—મારીશ

માફાધવદાશ•રણશીરદાશ

જવાબ•દેનારનો•વકીલ

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY,—Notice is hereby given, that sealed tenders will be received by the secretary for keeping the children in that asylum for a period of one year, commencing from 1st February 1837. Conditions and table of messing may had on application to the Collector, at St. Thomas's church.—24th January, 1837.

SOCIEDADE DE EDUCACAO, EM, BOMBAIM,—Annuncia-se que proposta serão, recebidas pelo Secretario para comedoria das Crianças naquelle Asyllo por espaço de hum anno principiando desde 1º. de Fevereiro de 1837.—Condiçoens, e Teballa de suprimentos dar-se-hão, na collector da Igreja de St. Thomas—Datado 24 de Janeiro, de 1837.

BILLS ON ENGLAND.—The Paymaster of H. M's. 4th (Q. O.) Light Dragoons, will receive sealed tenders, postpaid, for bills, at twenty one days' sight, on Messrs *Charles Hopkinson Barton & Co.* army agent's, Regent street, London, to the amount of £ 337, on thereabouts. The tenders to be for even sums of not less than £ 50 each, and to be delivered at Kirkee on or before the 5th Proximo.

Kirkee, January, 1837.

BILLS on Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. and Co. London, in convenient sets, at 2s 1d. 30 days' sight, may be had of

MCGREGOR BROWNRIGG, AND CO.

Bombay, 28th January, 1837.

BILLS on London, on sale, in setts of £200 and upwards, 30 days' sight, at 2*s.* 1*d.*---In smaller sums at 2 | 0¼d. per Rupee. Apply to *Messrs. Dirom Carter and Co.* —Bombay, 28th January, 1837.

NOTICE.---Verbal tenders will be received by the Committee of the Colaba company, at the office of Messrs. *McGregor Brownrigg, and Co.* at 12 o'clock (noon) on the 20th February, for the execution by contract, of works connected with the reclaiming from the sea, land immediately adjoining the north eastern end of Colaba. Reports and estimates of the proposed undertaking will remain open to inspection until the abovementioned date, in the office of Messrs. *McGregor Brownrigg, and Co.* where copies of the report and estimates as completed, may be taken, and any additional information obtained.

The tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees 199, to be forfeited in the event of delay, evasion, or refusal to execute the necessary deed of contract; and the person whose tender may be approved of, must be prepared to deposit a further amount to complete a sum equal to one fourth of the whole contract, to be held as security for the due performance of his engagement.

No reason will be assigned for rejecting any tender.

MARCUS F. BROWNRIGG,----*Chairman.*

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street.* Parties arriving in England, will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India passage agent No.* 11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to Lotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 6th Sept. 1836.

MATHIES AND BARRON beg to intimate that they have removed their business from Forbes' Street to Rampart Row, fourth house from Apollo Gate.—28th January, 1837.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS will sell by public auction, on Monday, the 30th instant, (instead of Saturday the 28th instant, as before advertized) at his bungalows on the Esplanade, the household furniture, &c. &c. of Captain GEORGE ROWLEY, consisting of plate and plated ware, glass and queen's ware, hanging lamps, wallshades, pictures, tables, chairs, couches, sideboard, ottomans, cots, presses, sugar jar, pianoforte, carpets, a large collection of plants, and other articles.

At 12 o'clock, if not previously disposed of by private sale, a carriage and pair of horses.

The above property is now on view.—Bombay, 28th January, 1837.

AUCTION.—On Thursday next, the 2d Feb. *Yates and Co.* will sell, by public auction, a quantity of Morocco skins (Europe) color---blue, red, yellow, green, and purple; grey madapolams, lascar caps, double and single cotton night-caps, 25 boxes of lavendar, about 50 pairs of decanters, silver table and dessert spoons, table and dessert forks, butter knives, bottle stands; canary birds with cages, a number of prints, children's worsted shoes, a harp with a case, and other articles of furniture.

Also, for the benefit of those concerned, at the rooms of the above---11 bags of gunny, marked MA imported per ship Eleanor, Capt. Lyons, in a damaged state.

AT 1 P. M.

A grey saddle horse, a tolerably good bay saddle horse; a second-hand shigram and a second-hand buggy: and, if not previously disposed of, a small horse and piece of ground in Mazagon. Further particulars in next Wednesday's Gazette.

NOTICE.---The Military Library comprising books on deed and law, advertised for sale on commission at Messrs. YATES AND CO. in the *Courier* of the 17th December last, will, if not previously disposed of *in one lot*, be sold in separate volumes for the convenience of intending purchasers on Thursday next, the 2nd February.---Bombay, 2nd February, 1837.

AUCTION.-- On Wednesday next, the 1st Feb. 1837, at 11 A. M. *Messrs. Frith and Co.* will submit for public sale, at their rooms, a variety of property, consisting of---A valuable collection of books; very superior prints, colored and plain, and an extensive assortment of caricatures and humourous engravings, just imported per *Triumph*, and will be sold without *reserve*.---A pair of very handsome silver curry dishes, and a silver teapot with stand. Bundles of wire thread, silk hats, pieces of fine flannel, several dozens of phials, violins, work-boxes, accordions, razor strops, handsome oil paintings in gilt frames, an invoice of perfumery, bottle corks, pieces of red camblet, sundry lots of useful household furniture, &c. &c and at 12 o'clock, 20 hogsheads Bass's ale.

AT NOON,

A pair of powerful carriage horses, and harness, the property of *John Wedderburn, Esqr.* proceeded to England, a handsome light britzka, with a pair of horses, and a new set of harness. The horses are a very stylish, serviceable pair, and are perfectly quiet in single or double harness; a bay saddle horse, a half-bred stud mare, upwards of 15 hands high (if not previously disposed of) a superior Dekhan poney, a gray saddle horse, adapted also for harness, and any other cattle or carriages that may offer. At 4 P. M. they will also sell at *their rooms*, a portable bungalow standing on Malabar hill, the property of *H. E. Southouse, Esqr.* and formerly belonged to *Captain Grant, Engineers*. It is for unreserved sale, as it now stands. Nesbit Lane, Januarv 27th, 1837.

REQUIRED TO PURCHASE.--Sayings and Doings, 2d. series; Pelham; Eugene Aram, Richelieu, Darnley, the Puritan's Grave, Hogg's Altrive Tales, Recollections of an eventful life, chiefly passed in the army, by a soldier; Military Memoirs of George Thomas, Arlington, Thinks I to Myself, the Lost Heir and the Prediction, Marriage, Flirtation, Denman's Midwifery, Lees' Canterbury tales, 2d series, Annals of the Parish, Cecilia, and any other good novels, published within the last four years, for which liberal prices, or if preferred, books will be given in exchange.---Circulating Library, Church Lane.

JUST PUBLISHED.—The BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, with an INDIAN CALENDAR attached, for 1837.—It is corrected up to the latest date.—*Price—Rupees 6 per copy.*—Courier Office, 24th Jan. 1837.

MESSRS. FARNWORTH AND Co. beg to inform their constituents and the public, that they have just landed and exposed for sale, a select invoice of superior perfumery, from the well known house of *Bristow Edmonds and Co.*, which they have moderately priced to ensure speedy sales, viz. Lavendar water, esprit de rose, ditto de jasmine, milk of roses, bear's grease, macassar oil, Russia oil, Jamaica and marrow pomatum, Windsor and fancy soaps, violet hair powder, smelling salts, eau de luce, cold cream, brandy bitters, Seidlitz powders, essence of peppermint, essence of Jamaica ginger, spirits of lavendar, tooth brushes in sets, shaving do, nail do.---Messrs. *F. and Co.* have constantly on hand,---wines, liquors Oilman's stores, hermetically sealed provisions from the first houses in London with which they are prepared to supply messes and families on the most liberal terms.—Army Agency, 28th January 1837.

IN THE PRESS.—Under the auspices of the Government of India, and of the *Asiatic Society of Calcutta*, the Arabian Nights' Entertainments (the 1,001 Nights, complete) in the original Arabic. Now, *for the first time*, published under the direction of W. H. MACNAGHTEN, ESQ. V. P. A.S. in four volumes, royal 8vo. boards. Subscription price Co.'s ~~Rs~~ 48.

N. B.—The subscription will be closed six months from this date. Subscriptions to be sent direct to Calcutta—Copies deliverable by *Messrs. Frith and Co.* Bombay. *W. Thacker and Co* Calcutta.—Bombay, 28th January, 1837.

YATES AND CO. have received for sale on commission, Gentlemen's and Ladies' black and white silk hose, cotton and silk gloves, cotton double and single night caps, silk braces, gentlemen and ladies' fine cotton hose, &c.

ALSO--Some fine fresh London smoked beef, hams and cheese, London Ox tongues, Bristol tripe, Irish butter, pearl barley, a variety of preserved soups, British preserved fruits, bottle fruits, fancy biscuits, Flander's bricks, Devonshire cyder, and a variety of other articles.

EXSHAW'S CHAMPAGNE BRANDY, may be had in quantities of not less than 3 dozen, at ~~Rs~~ 9 ℔ dozen, for cash.—Apply to *Curnanund Sadasewjee*, at Messrs. Forbes and Co's. office.—Bombay, 28th January, 1837.

EXSHAW'S CLARET AND SAUTERNE. ---These superior wines may be had in one dozen cases, for cash, at ~~Rs~~ 15 and ~~Rs~~ 12 respectively, on application to *Curnanund Sadasewjee*, at the office of Messrs. *Forbes*, and Co.---Bombay, 28th Jan. 1837.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—At an Annual Meeting of the Shareholders and Policy Holders of the Universal Life Assurance Society, held at the Office on the 31st December, 1836.

PRESENT.

Mr. John Stewart,	Mr. Charles Prinsep,
Capt. Thomson,	Dr. Garden,
Mr. Adam F. Smith,	Mr. John Jenkins,
Mr. Hutchins,	Mr. Rushton,
Mr. F. Macnaghten,	Mr. G. A. Prinsep,
Mr. M. Manuk,	Mr. John Lowe,
Mr. Henderson,	Mr. Beattie,
Mr. Charles Dearie,	Mr. Braddon, junior, and
Mr. R. H. Mathews,	Mr. George Dougal.
Mr. Pattle,	

On the motion of Mr. Adam F. Smith seconded by Mr. Beattie, Mr. Pattle was called to the chair.

The following report by desire of the Directors was then read to the Meeting, and unanimously approved:

REPORT.

In conformity with the Provisions of the Deed of Settlement, the Directors submit to the Proprietors and Policy-holders assembled, a sketch of their Proceedings. During the past half year 137 new Policies have been issued for sums amounting in the aggregate to Company's Rupees 13,27,933-5-4—two lapses have taken place, which have collectively caused claims upon the Society to the amount of Co's. Rs. 27,733-5-4.

The account of the Parent Society extending to the 31st March last, with the report of the Board of Directors to the second Annual General Court of Proprietors held in London, 11th May last, are before the Meeting. On the 31st March last, 210 Policies had been issued for sums amounting in the aggregate to £219,648 16 9,—three lapses had taken place, which had collectively caused claims upon the Society to the amount of £900.

From the statements and accounts laid before the Meeting as hereafter particularised, the following brief abstract of the present state of the Society is deduced, viz.

Policies issued in *London* and *Calcutta*,.....	703
Discontinued, expired, surrendered and lapsed,..	58
Total number of Policies outstanding,.	645

Amount of Policies in operation in *London*, 31st March last, £210,649-16-9 at 2s....Co's. Rs.	21,06,498	6 0
Amount of Policies in operation in *Calcutta*, 30th November, 1836.....	50,93,416	10 7
Total Co's Rs.	71,99,915	0 7

Which, divided by 645, gives an average of Rs. 11,007, per Policy.

Amount of Funds in London invested in East India Stock, new 3½ per cents. and other Securities as per Statement dated 31st March last, £31,254 14 3

Remitted from India 2,287 10 0

£33,542 4 3

at 2s. per Rupee	3,35,422	2 0
Amount of Funds in India, invested in Company's Papers, as per Statement, with Cash Balance in the Bank of Bengal,...	3,72,991	1 10
Total Co's. Rs.	7,08,343	3 10

On the subject of the *subscribed Capital*, the Directors have to remark that the Stock is at a considerable Premium, both in this and the London Markets, and that the Annual Interest of 5 per cent. on Shares is payable on the 1st January in each year, for which purpose applications must be made at the Office, and receipts forwarded according to a prescribed form.

The claims respectively amount to £900 and Company's Rupees 27,733-5-4. or collectively at two Shillings Company's Rupees 36,733-5-4, from which if we deduct the amount of Premium *realised* on the terminated Risk—say £240 and Company's Rupees 15,436-9-3, there remains only Company's Rupees 21,296-12-4 to be set against Company's 4,66,300-7-0, which will appear by the Statement to have been received in Premiums. It is not necessary to stop to enquire how far the claims which have occurred correspond with those which might have been expected from the Tables of Mortality, on which the rates of the Office are founded, as the result is so much in favour of the Society, that though the Directors may feel the highest satisfaction in congratulating their constituency upon a greater degree of exemption from the Casualties to which human Life is at all times subjected than is usual, they do not adduce the absence of claims nor the smallness of their amount as data from which to estimate the Society'y future success, for the data of its foundation is yet too recent to warrant conclusions being drawn from its experience; still, each year's experience forms one link in a chain which will ultimately lead to very important results, and in the mean time it is most gratifying to the Board to be enabled thus early to announce, that success has hiterto attended their exertions and that the amount of business already effected is sufficient to secure the stability of the Society. Your Directors have submitted for the consideration of the Board at home, several important propositions arising out of circumstances here which call for their serious consideration. Among them may be named—the obivious advantage the Society will derive from having the bulk of its Funds invested in India, where the rate of Interest is usually higher than at home,—the propriety of increasing the risks on Indian Lives beyond the present limit of 50,000,—which has been found insufficient to meet the wants of several applicants—and the propriety of *fixing* the terms on which Indian Policies may be continued in England. These and other important questions have received much consideration from the Board of Directors at home, and recent accounts which have been received lead your Directors to the conclusion, that the whole will be speedily settled to their entire satisfaction.

The appointment of Agents for the principal Cities and Towns in England as well as for several important places on the Continent of Europe was gradually progressing, and an application had been made by Colonel Napier, Secretary for Indian Affairs, for a Branch of the Society in Canada, which had been complied with, and it was expected that a considerable accession of business and much valuable information as to the Statistics and Mortality of that part of the Globe would result.

The *Board of Directors* with a view to obviate inconvenience as well to secure an advantageous investment for a small portion of their Capital, have secured from the City of London a most eligible site in King William Street, on which they propose erecting suitable premises for the business of the Society.

Before concluding, the Directors have to announce that on the 7th June last, the royal assent was given to an Act of Parliament for enabling the Universal Life Assurance Society *to sue and to be sued in the name of the Actuary for the time being, or of any one of the Directors of the said Society, and conferring on the Society the usual Powers and Privileges.*

The Directors fully expect that within the next six months they will be prepared to enter fully upon the extensive plan of the Society as originally proposed, embracing Survivorships, Endowments for Children, and the Purchase and sale of Reversions and Annuities, as every preparation is making at Home for this purpose.

By Order of the Directors,
BAGSHAW & Co.
Agents and Secretaries,
Universal Life Assurance Society.

The Meeting then proceeded to ballot for two Directors in the room of Charles Robert Prinsep, Esquire, and Captain John Thomson, who go out by rotation, when C. R. Prinsep, Esq., and Captain John Thomson were re-elected.

Thanks were then voted to the Chair.

(Signed) J PATTLE, *Chairman.*

FOR SALE.—A small supply of Messrs. Cockburn and Co's Sherry, in bottle, just arrived, superior Madeira in wood, received direct, of the well-known brand of Messrs. KEIR'S and Co. Madeira. Also, a small quantity of fine Sherry in wood. Apply at the godowns of Mr. W. S. Grey.---Rampart Row, 28th January, 1837.

FOR SALE.—At *Messrs. Remington, and Co's* godowns,—A fresh and superior batch of Phelan's Claret, in cases of one and three dozens, at 24 Rs. per dozen.—28th January, 1837.

FOR SALE.—A large handsome Royal Tiger, caught near Deesa, about 2 years old, perfectly tame, and brought up with great care,--- for private sale; but if not disposed of by the 5th prox. it will be sold by public auction on Monday, the 6th Feb. together with 60 or 70 sheep and lambs. Also a fine Turkoman horse, 15 hand's high, rising 5, and perfectly sound. The sale will take place in the lines of the 16th Regt, near the church gate at 2 P. M. Further particulars at *Yates & Co's.---Meadow Street.*

FOR SALE, at the house of *A. Willaume*, 7, Military square---Highly flavored claret, of 1828, from the house of *Monsr. Bouscasse Lainé*, just landed from the French ship *Colombo, Capt. F. Beck.*

Cos Laborie .. in cases of 1 doz. each in pints and in quarts.

Guyonnet.. .....do ....in quarts.

FOR SALE.—A few sets of bills of the Bank of the United States in convenient sets of 100 £ each, on Messrs. Baring Brother and Co. of London, 180 days' sight, at 2s. 1 1/2d. per rupee. For particulars, apply at the office of FRAMJEE COWASJEE, Esq.—Hummum street, 28th January, 1837.

FOR SALE.---At the Godowns of Messrs. *Skinner and Co.*, the following Wines:--

Red and White Hermitage of the vintage of 1822, 25 and 27, @ ~~Rs~~ 20 ℔	dozen
White St. Péray, of the vintage of 1825 at 25, ℔	do.
Superior Sherry in cases of 3 & 6 doz. at " 18 ℔	do.
Ditto in Wood at... Rs 460 ℔ Butt, & 230 ℔	Hhd.
London particular Madeira at.....500 ℔	Pipe.

Dady's Buildings, 11th January, 1837.

FOR SALE.—At *Messrs. Dirom Carter and Cos.*,—A handsome phaeton, color dark claret, patent axletrees, &c. with a set of brass mounted harness. Price ~~Rs~~ 1700.---Bombay, 28th, January, 1837.

FOR sale, a quantity of Types, received from *William Thorogood, London at Messrs. Dirom Carter and Co.*—Bombay, 28th January, 1837.

FIRST Calcutta Lottery for 1837.---A few tickets and shares in the above lottery, warranted undrawn in first day's drawing, are to be had at *Byramjee Nesserwanjee Dantra's*, at the office of *Messrs. Dirom Carter and Co.* at the following prices, viz.

Whole ticket at Rs.....134	each	
Half ditto..." 67	ditto	
Quarter ditto..." 33½	ditto	
One eighth ditto.." 17	ditto	

Terms—Cash.

The second day's drawing took place, on Monday, 23d instant, Bombay.—28th January 1837.

FOR SALE.—A choice, and very valuable collection of Shells, in a pair of handsome English made mahogany cases. To be seen at *Messrs. Wooler and Co's* office.--Price ~~Rs~~ 600, cash.—Forbes Street, 26th January, 1837.

FOR SALE, at the shop of *Pestonjee Bhiccajee and Sons*,—An assortment of *patent elastic India Rubber Girths*. Price 3 rupees per pair.—26th January, 1837.

FOR SALE.—A handsome London built Phaeton, with patent Axletrees, shifting seats and a pair of handsome well matched grey Arab horses and harness. Price 2,000 Rs. Application to be made to *Jewajee Adaseer and Co.* Apollo street.

FOR SALE,—On commission, Two pair of very elegant double plated Octagon hot water dishes. Price 650 rupees.—Apply to Messrs Mathies and Barron.

ON SALE.---At the Godowns of *Messrs. Dirom Carter and Co.*

G. and R. Blackburne and Co. Madeira. Hhds. @ ~~Rs~~		300
Do ....Qr. casks	„	160
J. Courtney's Sherry.. .....Butts.....	„	450
Do .....Hhds...	„	320
Do .....In bottle..14 to 20 ℔	doz.	

Gin and Old Tom @ ~~Rs~~ 15 to 25 ℔ doz. Hodgson's beer, bottled in September, 1836, at ~~Rs~~ 5 ℔ doz.—Bombay, 28th January, 1837.

PREMISES TO LET.---A house in Mazagon, lately vacated by Dr. Hathway.

A do. do. in fort, by Dhackjee Dadajee.

A do. do. in Colaba Westerside called *Retreat Cottage.*

For particulars, apply to *D. and M. Pestonjee* at their office in the fort.

TO BE LET.—A large commodious upper-roomed house; situated in Military square. Apply to *Dadabhoy Cowasjee's Sons*, in Meadow street.---21st Jan. 1837.

DESTOURNELL'S COS CLARET, direct from the Proprietor at Bordeaux. cases of one, and of one and a half dozen each, of this generally esteemed wine, to be had at 22 ~~Rs~~ ℔ dozen.—Apply to Messrs. Skinner and Co.—Dady's Buildings, 28th January, 1837.

TO BE LET.---Two houses at Matoonga; rent very moderate.

Ditto. Breach house.

House at Colaba, called Morley Hall.

Ditto. at the top of Nesbit Lane.

Warehouse No. 8, in Dady's Buildings.

Ditto. under Courier office.—Apply to *Cursetjee Jamsetjee.*

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th January, 1837.

No. 42.—Mr. Charles Thatcher is admitted to the Service, in conformity with his appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors, as an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 10th January 1837.

No. 43.—The temporary arrangements announced in General Order No. 333, dated the 4th of August 1835, consequent upon the absence of J. G. Moyle, Esquire, 1st Member of the Medical Board, are cancelled from the 29th ultimo, the date of that Officer's return to the Presidency.

Bombay Castle, 21st January 1837.

No. 44.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information, the following Statements of the Officers of this Presidency entitled to participate in the General Off-Reckoning Fund for the past year, and of the amount payable in advance to those present in India.

No 1.

Statement shewing the proportion of Off-Reckonings payable in Advance to Sharers in the General Off-Reckoning Fund for the year 1836, exclusive of the sums payable from the General Treasury in India or in England.

Officers on the reduced or Fixed Shares at £543 per Annum.			Rs A. P.
Senior List.			
Lieut. General W. H. Blachford.	Full year.	Europe.	
Commandants of Regiments of Cavalry.			
" HALF SHARERS."			
Colonels.			
J. P. Dunbar.			
W. Turner.	Full year.	Europe.	
P. Delamotte.			
Artillery.			
" HALF SHARERS."			
Colonels.			
C. Hodgson.*			
Richard Whish.	Full year.	Europe.	
S. R. Strover.			
L. C. Russell.			
Infantry.			
" FULL SHARERS."			
Maior-Generals.			
J. W. Morris.			
John Skelton.	Full year.	Europe.	
Robert Lewis.			
Colonels.			
H. S. Osborne.	Ditto.	India.	† 3200 0 0
William Roome.			
David Leighton, C. B.	Ditto.	Europe.	
Thomas Corsellis, C. B.			
" HALF SHARERS."			
Colonels.			
G. M. Cox. *			
G. R. Kemp. *			
H. Roome. *			
J. Cunningham. *	Full year.	Europe.	
J. F. Dyson. *			
W. D. Cleiland.			
B. W. D. Sealy.			
W. Gilbert.			
B. Kennett.	Ditto.	India.	3113 5 4
A. Aitchison.			
A. Hogg.			
W. Hull.	Ditto.	Europe.	
E. W. Shuldham.			
J. Mayne, C. B. Captain.			
W. Henderson, (Clothing Agent)	Ditto	India.	6100 0 0

* Thus marked are entitled to an additional "Half Share" each, from the Public Treasury.

† Less £ 375 Stg. drawn in England on account of the past year.

Statement shewing the name of Invalid Officer entitled to participate in the Off-Reckoning Fund for the year 1836, and the proportion payable to him in Advance on that Account.

Native Veteran Battalion.

			Advance.
Lieut.-Colonel S. Whitehill....Full year.	Bombay	Rs	2000 0 0

Bombay Castle, 20th January, 1837.

No. 45.—G. Smyttan, Esquire, 3rd Member of the Medical Board, is allowed leave of absence for six weeks from the 30th instant, to visit the Southern Division of the Deccan.

No. 46.—Assistant Surgeon Edwards, of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, assumed charge of the duties of Assistant Garrison Surgeon, as a temporary measure, on the 18th instant, in consequence of the departure of Assistant Surgeon Ryan on the Steamer Hugh Lindsay.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD,—LIEUT. COL. *Secy. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st January, 1837.

Assistant surgeon Leggett, received charge of the civil duties at Sholapoor, on the 8th of December last, from assistant surgeon Frith, who proceeded to Bombay, on sick certificate.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. H. WATHEN—*Chief Secretary.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th January, 1837.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, has been pleased to make the following appointments.

Mr. G. L. Elliot, to act as 2nd judge of the court of sudder dewanee and sudder foujdaere adawlut.

Mr. A. N. Shaw, to be assistant judge for the detached station of Sholapoor.

Bombay Castle, 24th January 1837.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment of Lieutenant H. Rudd, of the 5th regiment native infantry, to command the Poona police corps, and as superintendent of police, and to appoint that officer assistant magistrate of Poona, under the provisions of act No. XIV, of 1835.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY,—*Secy. to Govt.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 20th January, 1837.

Mr. J. Gordon, to act as first assistant to the collector of Ahmedabad.

Mr. R. Keays, to act as first assistant to the collector of Kaira.

Mr. A. W. Jones, assistant to the collector of Tannah, is allowed an extension of leave of absence, on urgent private affairs, for a further period of fifteen days from the 15th to the 30th instant, under section XIV, of the absentee regulation.

Mr. G. L. Farrant, third assistant to the principal collector of Dharwar, is allowed an extension of leave for one month, from the 1st instant, on urgent private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 23rd January, 1837.

Mr. P. Scott, having returned to the presidency, from New South Wales, is to resume his appointment, as first assistant to the principal collector of Poona.

Mr. N. Kirkland, to act as collector of Kaira.

Mr. R. C. Chambers, to act as sub-collector of Broach.

Mr. H. M. Liddell, to act as first assistant to the principal collector of Surat.

Bombay Castle, 25th January, 1837.

Mr. J. A. Dunlop, collector of Belgaum, is allowed to proceed into the districts on deputation.

The undermentioned assistants to the collector of Belgaum, are to be placed in permanent charge of the following Talooks.

Mr. W. Escombe, acting first assistant in chare of Bagulcotta, Purrusgurh, Badamee and Hoongoond.

Mr. J. S. Law, second assistant in charge of Chickode.

Mr. A. Campbell, third assistant in charge of Sumpgaum.

Mr. A. Bettington, assistant, in charge of Padshapore and Beedee.

Mr. R. Y. Bazett, assistant in charge of Indee and Moodebehall, under the orders of the acting first assistant.

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TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE.

Bombay Castle, 20th January, 1837.

Mr. W. R. Morris, to be acting accountant general, and revenue, judicial and military accountant.

Mr. W. Simson, to be acting deputy accountant general, and acting deputy revenue, judicial, and military accountant.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. H. TOWNSEND,— *Acting Secy, to Govt.*

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Proceedings of a monthly Meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, held in the Society's Rooms, on Wednesday, the 25th January 1837.

Revd. Dr. Wilson, president, in the chair.

The following gentlemen were proposed as members of the Society:—J. J. Falconer, Esq. Revd. R. Ward, E. Jenkins, Esq. C. S. and H. Gordon, Esq.

The Secretary lays before the meeting a pamphlet "on the cultivation and preparation of cotton in the districts under the Bombay presidency," presented by the author, Dr. Lush.

The following donations were made to the museum.

By Commander Igglesden, I. N. a Boomerang, and a Waddie, from N. S. Wales. An adze, a paddle, from New Zealand, Bow and arrows (small size), from Murray's Island; a dancing head-dress (female), from Murray's Island; a throwing stick and spears, from Raffles' Bay.

By P. Scott, Esq. with the following letter which is read.

Two specimens of the Ornithorhynchus.
viz. O. Paradoxus (female.)
" O. Hystrix (male,) } From New
A Kangaroo, and, } South Wales.
A Porcupine fish. (Tetradon.)

" I have the pleasure to send you, for the use of the society's museum, specimens of two kinds of the ornithorhynchus, a kangaroo, and a porcupine, fish. The ornithorhynchus Hystrix is found in the bush of New South Wales. Its progressive motion is slow, and it has the power of rolling itself into a ball. The ornithorhynchus Paradoxus, now forwarded, is a female, the male bearing a spur, resembling that of a cock, on each of its hind legs. It is often found swimming in the river Hunter where it makes its habitation, consisting of a perpendicular or sloping hole in the bank, the entrance to which is from the water. In opposition to an opinion expressed in England, I have been assured by a gentleman, resident in Australia, that he has found the eggs, together with the animal itself, in one of the holes alluded to.

The kangaroo sent, is one of a small kind, called by the natives "Wullubhee." It was dropped out of the mother, by herself, in order to enable her to escape more readily from the pursuit of a party, of which I was one. At that time it was about half its present size.

The porcupine fish is not, I believe, peculiar to New South Wales. It is common in the seas of that country.

The specimens will of course require to be properly set up. It will be observed that the forelegs of the Wullubhee, are not in their proper position, and the length of the hind ones is not sufficiently shewn.

I am, &c.
P. SCOTT.

P. S. I may here mention that I have myself seen, the fœtus of the kangaroo adhering to one of the two nipples which are placed in the pouch of the animal, and which has no visible communication with the womb.

Read a letter from Dr. Spilsbury, presenting to the museum a fossil rib with its matrix, from the valley of the Nerbudda.

Resolved that the best thanks of the society be given to the respective donors.

The following letter from Sir A. Johnston, chairman of the committee of correspondence of the Royal Asiatic Society is then read.

GENTLEMEN, The vast extent, fertility, and populousness of our Indian possessions, are known, in a general way, to all the world. A glance, indeed, at the map will shew that their extremes of latitude may, without exaggeration, be indicated by the distance from Gilbraltar to the farthest point of Scotland; and that the measure of their extent, from west to east, will be nearly found in a line drawn from the Bay of Biscay to the Black Sea. Lying between the 5th and 31st degree of north latitude, with almost every conceivable variety of position and exposure, they present a range of soil and climate greatly exceeding that which is to be found within the bounds of Europe. They embrace, in truth, the utmost limits of vegetable life, from the burning heat of the desert to the point of perpetual congelation: presenting in one quarter, the loftiest mountains in the world; and, in another, vast alluvial plains, intersected by the natural channels of many noble rivers, with a corresponding variety of production belonging both to tropical and northern regions. Not less than 80 millions of people are subject to the dominion of England: already they produce (though with imperfect skill,) most of the articles which form the great staples of the import trade of this country, as materials of its manufacture, or as the objects of comfort and luxury to the great body of its inhabitants, of which cotton, silk, indigo, sugar, coffee, and tobacco, may be mentioned as pre-eminent; and they offer an assured prospect of an almost boundless market for the produce of English manufacturing skill, if the capabilities of their country be drawn forth, and their industry be duly instructed, directed, and fostered.

But though these general truths be readily acknowledged, their practical application is very imperfectly understood. Few men in England really know what India does or can produce, with sufficient precision, at least, to justify commercial speculation. Few in India know what England requires; and none of the lights of modern science having been applied to the agriculture of the country, its productive power have, as yet, been very imperfectly developed.

Believing that the interests of both countries may be very importantly promoted by an interchange of knowledge, and especially by communicating to India the information and stimulus which are alone wanting to the full developement of its vast resources, it has been resolved by the Royal Asiatic Society, to constitute a distinct Section, for the following, and other similar purposes; provided the necessary funds can be raised for giving adequate effect to the design.

1st. The examination of the natural and agricultural products of India, available for the purposes of commerce and art.

2dly. Inquiry into the causes of the general inferiority of the staple articles of Indian commerce.

3dly. The introduction of new articles and processes from analogous climates in other parts of the world.

The Committee of Correspondence of the Royal Asiatic Society beg leave to bring the circumstance to your notice; trusting, confidently, on your zealous support of a measure, calculated to promote objects alike interesting to the patriot and the philanthropist.

Of the means of support, the most acceptable would, of course, be such an accession of new members, European and Asiatic, as would at once provide the necessary funds, and as would afford the requisite contribution of knowledge and experience in the various branches of inquiry to which the labours of the Section are to be directed. But the Society will be most happy to receive the tender of the aid (whether in knowledge or funds) of affiliated Societies pursuing the same beneficial objects, or any other co-operation or assistance which you may have the goodness to offer.

For the fuller explanation of the scheme in question, the Committee direct me to transmit to you the accompanying printed papers; and I shall be happy to afford you any further information in my power, in regard to it, that you may require.

Proposed by the Revd. Dr. Wilson, seconded by Dr. Smyttan, and carried ananimously,

That this Society has heard with the greatest satisfaction of the appointment of a committee of the Royal Asiatic Society, " for collecting specimens and recording information respecting the products of India available for the purposes of commerce and the arts;" and resolves that the documents forwarded on this subject be circulated in the presidency, and that intimation be given to the public of the readiness of this society to receive and transmit to London any communications or specimens connected with the subjects to which they advert with which it may be favoured.

Resolved—That a copy of the letter and documents with the resolution, be forwarded to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India.

The President reads a letter, which it is agreed shall be sent along with the oriental translations and compositions of the late T. M. Dickinson, Esq. submitted by Col. Dickinson for the inspection of the Society on the 28th Nov. 1836.

The meeting then adjourned to Wednesday, the 22nd February next.

WINE VERSUS TEETOTALISM.

" A man cannot make him laugh,—but that's no marvel—he drinks no wine!—I never knew any of these sober-minded boys come to any proof."—HENRY IV. PART II.

" I too have basked,
Midst the rich vineyards of the laughing Rhone,
And as I trod a measure through the land
Quaffed deep and nectarous draughts in joyous France."
OLD PLAY.

In drawing up a concise account of the wines of France, their flavours and qualities, the compiler, having dipped deeply into various bins for the purpose of ascertaining the accuracy of the high-flown encomiums bestowed upon certain vineyards, and having been blessed with a palate peculiarly adapted to the furtherance of his favourite pursuit, declares the sole object he has in view in preparing this paper, to be the pleasure he derives from diffusing the results of his deep research, and thus to point out where praise has been justly awarded, and to warn all lovers of generous wine off doubtful and treacherous ground. But little preface is required on such a subject; information has been sought in every direction and sifted: may the result lead to the improvement of some cellars I could mention.

Burgundy!—Who can hear the name without delight? It brings to my ever grateful memory the celebrated declivity of Migrenne where the very best wine of upper Burgundy is produced. It is delicate, generous, of a fine flavour, strengthening and heart-reviving. The wines of Burgundy are accounted the choicest of France. Whether relaxed by toil or enfeebled by age, their effect is to raise the spirits and invigorate the frame and, (when used with moderation), without inflaming the understanding, the indiscreet will find their effect not sudden but lasting. The best Burgundy is produced at Beane, Nuits Romanée, Premean, and Vougeot. The wines from the neighbourhood of Maçon are highly esteemed. Those made at Beaujolois which keep extremely well are frequently sold under this name. Anjou and Orleannois produce thick and heady wines. 'Auvernat' commonly called 'Casso Telle' is made at Orleans. It is a full bodied and good wine, but should be kept a few years. Orleans wine not unfrequently becomes thick and ropy. A good white wine Genetin is the produce of Orleans.

At Epernay in Champagne, the greater part of the surrounding country as 'Ai, Cumieres, Pierry, &c &c. is laid out in vineyards. In the neighbourhood of Epernay and Rheims and strictly speaking in the district that extends from Rheims to the small town of Vertus, the finest Champagne wine is produced. The vine is no where cultivated with great care and activity and no where does the proprietor take the same scientific precautions in the method of making and manipulating his wines. It is not perhaps generally known that the best white wines are made from the black grape: the colour receives a slight tinge, but the wine is more lively and brilliant; has more body and possesses a more exquisite fineness and richer perfume. The grape is not pulled 'till almost beginning to rot and at 'Cramaut' in particular, the vintagers are not uncommonly employed in the vineyard as late as November. From its brisk nature Champagne dispels melancholy, inspires gaiety, and is highly palateable though its flavour partakes slightly of acidity: Of the 3 classes of Champagne the best white wines are produced at Ai, Haut-Villiers, Pierry and Cramaut. The best red at Verziets, Versenay Taisiy and Cumiers. To enumerate the various vineyards which produce the 2d and 3d classes would only tend to lengthen the compilation without giving information of corresponding importance; they are therefore omitted, but amongst them there are many wines of excellent quality and many detestable compounds which frequently find their way to India, and are poured down the throats of its unsuspecting denizens by the Gascon importers, as the choice productions of the most approved vineyards.

The wines of Haute Guyenne and Gascony, under the name of Bourdeaux wines, are highly esteemed, and are a source of incalculable wealth to that port. The red, which hold the first rank under the name of Claret are distinguished under the generic titles of Medoc, Haut Brion, St. Emileon de Grave &c. &c. The most esteemed wines of Medoc, are LaFitte, Latour, and Chateau Margaux, those of Vin de Grave are Haut Brion, Haut Talence, Merignac, Pessac &c. All these wines are delicious. They are neither like the wines of Burgundy or Champagne but have a peculiarly delicate and fruity flavour which renders them truly valuable to the province and agreeable to the consumer. There are various other sorts of wines in the different districts, such as Cauterac, St. Julien, St. Mawbut, Pouillac, and which are frequently but little inferior to the first mentioned as to quality. Those which hold the first rank amongst white wines are, Carbonnieux, Serons, Barsac, Sauterne, Baume, and St. Croix du Mont. The exportation of wine from Bourdeaux averages 100,000 hogsheads annually. The wine is never cellared, there but is stowed on the ground floor of the houses.

Hermitage is produced on the banks of the Rhone between Valence and St. Valliere. There is a delicate roughness in this wine. its flavour is highly agreable and it is considered particularly wholesome. The most esteemed luscious wines of France are those of Ciotat and St. Laurent in Provence. They are extremely palateable. Frontignac is of all the luscious wines of Languedoc the most perfect and the best adapted for keeping, as its flavour and value encrease with age. The Muscadine of Lunel, is of a more delicate and agreeable flavour, but it will not bear keeping like Frontignac—that of Rivesaltes is richer than either, and comes very near the Cape Constantia: there is no red wine in Rivesaltes. In general, the red Muscadine is much scarcer and dearer than the white. The Muscadine wine 'Besires,' is enferior in quality to those of Frontignac, Revesaltes and Lunel.

The general good qualities of French wines, and above all their standing the test of time, have gained them a marked preference in all markets. A few hints may however be serviceable to those who like drinking as well as talking of them—Burgundy will not bear a long voyage in the wood, but if well bottled, *corked* and *sealed*, the most delicate quality will take no harm from a trip with Capt. Parry or a voyage to China. The best Medoc wines invariably find their way to England. Those denominated 'Palus,' are the description usually exported to India and the Colonies. The inferior wines too frequently take the same course or travel into Germany, but the greater part is manufactured into Brandy and Vinegar. Wines shipped for India should leave Bourdeaux at such time as may secure their arrival during the cold season; at all events not later than the beginning of March. It is the only chance of preserving those which possess a light and delicate flavour. It is almost needless to say the less the sun and a case of Claret are acquainted the better—but I have known Claret moved in the heat of the day from shops to the houses of persons professing a knowledge of and taste in wines on the very day it was required for use, and I have been called upon to give an opinion upon a liquid which to my palate appeared to have undergone the process of boiling previous to immersion in Saltpetre. Such injustifiable proceedings prove that the age of Barbarism has not passed—and yet with such crying sins upon their heads, I have heard the vandals presume to detect various flavours in a wine which, but for the sacrilegious abuse above mentioned, might have been passable. Great carelessness in bottling in frequently observable in French wines for the Indian market; in purchasing therefore, it will be well to look to the corks, for though there may be a first rate name upon it and the seal on its top may be perfect, it does not always follow that the cork fits the bottle. The consequence I need not mention.

I know the world too well to look for any return of gratitude for my labours, and I am not likely to derive any personal benefit as my palate is too delicate to permit me to be a frequent *diner out*, for to be obliged, as I have sometimes been, to witness the martyrdom of case after case of rich Bourdeaux entirely under mines the equanimity of,

A CLARET DRINKER.

HIGH WATER TABLE,—28TH JANUARY, 1837.

	MOR.	EVE.
Saturday	3 4	3 21
Sunday	3 39	3 58
Monday	4 17	4 40
Tuesday	5 8	5 42
Wednesday	6 24	7 9
Thursday	7 57	8 40
Friday	9 8	9 18

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL.
Six per cent Remittable Loan	126	125½
First five per cent Loan		
No. 320, a 1st class	108¼	107
Second five per cent Loan	108 @	110½
Third five per cent Loan	110½	110¾
Bills on Calcutta, 30 days	106½	106
Bills on Madras, 30 days	101	100½
Bills at 6 month's sight	2 1½	2 ½
Canton Bills		
Spanish dollars per 100	222½	222
Sovereigns each	10½	10½

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Names of Vessels	Agents	Date of intended departure.	To what port.	Touching where.
Carnatic	Messrs. Edmond Bibby & Co.	2nd Feb	London	Cape & Ceylon.
Triumph	Do Remington & Co.	5th Do.	Do.	Cape & St. Helena.
Moffatt	Do McVicar Burn & Co.	Do do	Do.	
Aliquis	Do Duncan Gibb & Co.	25th Do	Liverpool	St. Helena.
John Campbell	Do Skinner & Co.	In all do	Glasgow	

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Captain St. John, E. Regt. from Poonah.
Capt. Pontardent, Artillery, from Bhooj.
Bt. Capt. R. Bourchier, Line Adjutant, from Ahmednuggur.
Surg. J. L. Freeman, Nizam's Army, from Aurungabad.
Surg. Alexander Henderson, European General Hospital, from Belgaum.
Shptg. Surg. G. A. Stuart, Medical Department, to Guzerat.
Lieut. C. Owen, 1st Lt. Cavalry, from Rajcote.
Lieut. W. Ward, Horse Artillery, from Cannanore.
Lieut, Giels, 4th Lt. Dragoons, from Kirkee.
Lieut. J. Hill, Engineers, from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

Colonel Lodwick, to Sattarah.
Lieut. Dalgetty, H. M. 17th Regt. to Poonah.
Assist. Surg. Thatcher, to Nassick.
Lieut. G. Sympson, B. E. Rt to Poonah.
Lieut. H. Corgrave, 15th Regt. N. I. to do.
Surg. George Smyttan, Member Medical Board, to the Southern Div. Deckan.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

On the 19th instant, the lady of Richard Spooner, Esq., Bombay civil service, of a son,—still-born.

On the 24th instant, the lady of Captain McGillivray, Engineers, of a son.

DEATH.

On the 24th instant, Lambart Saville, infant son of Ensign Lambart Scott, 17th Regt. N. I.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 23d.—Ship William, Thos. Clark, Master, from London, 20th Sept. 1836.

" 25th.—French Ship Colombo, F. Beck, Master, from Bordeaux 11th Sept. Colombo 2d Jan. and Cananore 16th Jan.

Passengers.—F. B. Norris, Ceylon Civil Service, from Colombo. Lieut. W. Ward, Madras H. Artillery, from Cannanore, Mrs. Ward, Miss A. Lemerll, from Cananore, and male and female servants.

DEPARTURES.

Jan 26th—Schooner Emily, R. A. Child. Master, to the Red Sea

Passengers.—Col. A. Robertson, Mr. Gubbins, Bengal C. S., E. G. Fawcett, Esq. B. C. S. and Lieut. Barton, 6th Bengal Cavalry.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

His Majesty's Ship Winchester.
E. I. Company's Receiving and Guard Vessel—Hastings.
Floating Chapel—Aurora. Brig of War—Tigris.
FREE TRADERS.—Brittania, Carnatic, Triumph, Moffatt Brooke, Blora, Aliquis, Cheshire, John Campbell, and Williams.
COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Meccaie, Cornwallis, Good Success, Kaikusroo, Futtay Rahimon, Eleanor, Hamede, Ruparell, Lord Castlereagh, Charlotte, Helen, Charles Forbes, Allalevie, Fort William, Gopall Crushna, Lady Grant, Pettamber Savoy, Futtay Hulbaree, Scaleby Castle, Bombay, Falcon, and Columbo.
STEAMER.—Indus
ARAB.—Tauze, Futtay Salam, Mahomedy, and Futta Kalimon.
AMERICAN.—Elizabeth.
HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S Ship.—Mahommedee.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

" A country skipper" declined.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 28th JANUARY, 1837.

The following ships are expected from London:—The *Palmyra* 11th October, the *Severn* do. *Buckinghamshire* 25th do.—From Liverpool:—*John Marsh*, (overdue.) *Duncan* 18th Sept. *Maida* 16th do. *Cestrian* and *Caledonia*, uncertain.

The *Earl of Balcarras* and *Upton Castle* from China to this port have been heard of on the coast.

We have much pleasure in calling the attention of such of our readers as are in the habit of looking over their Bazar accounts, to a price current of Meat, published in last Thursday's Government Gazette. Not being cunning in such matters ourselves, we are unable to give our opinion as to the prices, but as the Clerk of the markets, by whom it is drawn up, has the best opportunities of ascertaining them, we have no doubt they will be found pretty nearly correct.—It is much to be wished that we had a similar statement of all Bazar articles for daily consumption such as fish, fruit, and vegetables. These statements are not of mere temporary interest as they form valuable statistical documents. We have merely to remind our learned readers of the use which political economists have made of the *Bazar bills* of the maids of honour of the Court of England in the middle ages, to shew the comparative value of money, apparel, provisions, &c. at different periods.

We insert to-day, some "elegant extracts" from the *Bengal Hurkaru*, as specimens of the politics of the town of Calcutta. The croaking of these ravens of the ditch augurs well for all India, and is almost a pledge of liberal government to come, from the measures of the Supreme Council. Knowing, as we do, what the towns-people have petitioned for, and what they have protested against, nothing better can be said for the just and enlarged notions of his Majesty's ministers and their representatives in India than to display this would-be supreme junta arrayed in hostility against them. It is commonly said that we have no political parties in India,—that radicals, whigs and tories are unknown. But if we see a minority, a small clique, an Almack's in the east, setting up for exclusive privileges, petitioning against equal laws with their native fellow subjects, opposing improved communication with Europe because their own partial interests are not protected and secured; on the other hand, lavishing abuse on a government which is avowedly whig " *and something more*;" we confess we are forced into the conclusion that the politics of the party, as represented by their organs of the Calcutta press, is that of the deepest dye of Orangeism. They have adopted a degree of toryism which its boldest partisans at home hardly think it safe to avow, and endeavour to conceal their exclusiveness under the garb of radicalism, by joining the vulgar cry against the peerage. But if these be radicals, or liberals, then may we say that extremes meet, and we have a very apt illustration of the newly revived theory of " everlasting circles" in the political and moral world.

The charges brought against Sir John Hobhouse are, his luke-warmness about their anti-geographical steam scheme*, and his treatment of their petition against what they term, in language so liberal and conciliatory to their native fellow subjects, " the Black Act", by which name they designate the act by which Europeans and natives are placed under equal laws. This exasperates their wrath, not only against Sir John Hobhouse but against the framer of the Charter act, Lord Glenelg, and of course, by implication, the present government of India which is in duty bound to carry out to the utmost the concession clauses of that act. It is in vain to fling the mud of the ditch against Sir John Hobhouse or the executive department of his enlightened policy. In his individual capacity he may be as good a mark for political fire as any another public man. But in his present relation to India, he represents the opinion of the new sovereign people of England on Indian policy,—besides, the interests of all the natives of India, of all the Europeans worth considering—the enlightened and well thinking Bengalees especially.—In fine he may be said to represent *all* but the little set of Calcutta Town's folk who meet in the Town-hall to make speeches,—send home delegates, assume to be an Indian public—cry privilege! and attempt to impose their comprehensive schemes and ultratory notions on their neighbours of the mofussil as well as their benighted brethren of the minors. But with such odds against them, such a pressure from without, we do not despair of their speedy conversion, and we hope ere long, to see them sink all their notable schemes and adopt at last a comprehensive system of politics.

CALCUTTA.

The Universal Assurance Society held its half yearly Meeting to-day at the office of Messrs. Bagshaw and Co., the Secretaries to the Indian Branch. The usual abstract of the proceedings, with the Directors' Report, will be found in our advertisement page. The state of the concern continues to exhibit an unexampled degree of prosperity. Up to this date we understand that more than 500 policies have been granted in Calcutta, and it appears that the Parent Society had granted 208 policies in London up to the 31st March last; the aggregate number of risks outstanding on the 30th November here and 31st March in London being 645, and the number of lapses three in London and two here, amounting to only Rs. 37,733 altogether,—while the joint funds have already accumulated to more than seven lakhs of rupees. The report was introduced with some remarks from Mr. Pattle, explanatory of the correspondence that had passed between the Indian Branch and the Home Directors. The latter, as already known to the public, have authorized a reduction generally, which is now in force, in the Indian rates of premium on life policies, in lieu of adopting the suggestion of the Directors here to give the whole benefit of the reduction to the Military risks. Another suggestion from Calcutta to give persons insured for five years the benefit of Europe rates of premium without fresh certificate after their arrival in England, the London Directors decline to adopt for the present, until they shall have had opportunity to ascertain proximately the value of Indianised constitutions compared with European risks, which subject is under investigation. It is intended to press upon the Parent Society the policy of having the bulk of their funds remitted to this country, in order to benefit by the higher rate of interest to be obtained here.—*Calcutta Courier, Dec.* 31.

In the Insolvent Court to-day dividends were ordered in the following estates:—MACKINTOSH AND Co. *three* per cent., PALMER AND Co. *one* per cent. And applications were made for leave to declare dividends in the estates of the three firms undermentioned, the amount to be fixed at the next Court day, namely, on the 28th instant. The percentage proportions expected to be divided are—in the case of Alexander and Co. *three* per cent.—Colvin and Co. about *seven* per cent—and Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co. *fifteen* or *twenty* per cent

The Court was occupied most part of the day in the examination of Mr. Cullen by Mr. Leith, in respect to the solvency of his late firm at particular periods, with reference to the claims to dividend put in by the retired partners. We could not wait for the issue, and it did not seem probable that this examination and that of other parties summoned, who were in attendance, would be concluded to-day.—*Calcutta Courier Jan.* 14.

At the half yearly Meeting of the Union Bank Proprietors to-day, a dividend was declared of 162 Company's Rupees per share, being at the rate of *Twelve* per cent. per annum for the past six months. The resolutions of the Meeting will be found above. We shall publish the Secretary's Report on Monday: we learnt from it that the net profits of the half year had amounted to Co.'s Rs. 1,29,902-11-11 or 12-2-10½ per cent.,—a falling off, of more than 2 per cent. compared with the profits of the preceding six months when the amount certainly exceeded expectation. This falling off is partly accounted for by reduction in the circulation of Union Bank Notes, the amount having ranged between 404,000 and [illegible] the first portion of the year and bet[illegible]

* If the government of India [illegible] hensive scheme, it is plain [illegible] Hugh Lindsay round to C[illegible] venience, but the prom[illegible] to the request of the [illegible] nest of the future.

715,000 in the second. The great inconvenience experienced by the public at present from the circumstance of the notes being still in Sicca Currency is conceived to have had much to do with this reduction. The new notes ordered from England are expected soon to arrive. Of the thirty supplementary shares to which proprietors in Europe were entitled, only six remain unsubscribed for; and as the two gentlemen to whom the right of subscription belongs have been many years absent from the country, and they appeared to be in default through mere accident, the meeting imitated the liberality of the other Bank in not proceeding to a forfeiture, though the term of the notice expired on the 21st ultimo, and has allowed the parties six months further time.

The "Dependencies" account, which at one time shewed a balance of Sa. Rs. 2,72,201 representing the various losses sustained by the Bank from its establishment shows now a credit balance of Co.'s Rs. 15,241-10-6 by recoveries and transfers from the profit and loss account, exclusive of Co.'s Rs. 1,952 now about to be transferred from that account. So that, with expected further dividends from insolvent estates, the Union Bank has now a reserved fund of at least 25 or 30 thousand Rupees—in addition to its capital, *Ibid.*

It is always a subject of regret, when a member of this community, who has held a conspicuous station, quits the country, without affording us the opportunity of paying him the tribute of thanks, for good accomplished or attempted. We will give every possible credit to Mr. Cameron for the intended good that, had he remained with us, he proposed doing; but, as we are necessarily ignorant of what that might be, we are compelled to look, on his departure, to what he has actually performed, in conjunction with his fellow labourers of the Law Commission. Mr. Macaulay, we are told, intends to take *his* departure at the close of the present year, and we must therefore conclude, either that he proposes, during its course, to surprise us with daily emanations of Legislative wisdom, or that he has made up his mind that he can work little good for India on the spot, and that the best way of serving us will be to lay by as much of his salary as will enable him to return to England and fight our battles in Parliament, as he has so nobly done before! We do really wonder of what stuff the conscience—of what ingredient the honor—of what staple the virtue of a Law Commissioner can be fabricated, that he can quietly receive an enormous income from the public purse, without rendering something approaching to an equivalent. It is a maxim of Law, of which the Law Commissioners connot, or at least should not, be ignorant, that a promise to pay money, without a consideration therefor received, is void and of non-effect. We cannot for our lives, perceive why the promise of the country should be more binding in these matters, than the promise of an individual. The country appoints a salary of ten thousand a year to Mr. A. on consideration that Mr A. performs the duties of a certain office. Now, it will not be sufficient for Mr. A. in order to qualify him for the receipt of ten thousand pounds yearly, to say, "I have performed all the duties of my office. It is a sinecure, I have nothing to do in it." In such circumstances, it is the duty of Mr. A. as an honest man, to say "I have nothing to do and have done nothing. I am not entitled to ten thousand a year for that; but as I have accepted the appointment, and have thus been thrown out of other channels in which I might have made my living, give me just so much as I could have made by my own exertions in another calling. Give me just one guinea per week, for the period I have been in office." This an honest man and a patriotic man would say, who considered that every rupee that he received for doing nothing, was wrung out of the sweat and toil of those, who had to support him as well as themselves and families. We can tell to a rupee what the miserable natives of this country have done for every member of the Law Commission; there it is, in good hard money, in hand paid. What equivalent that learned body has rendered to the people of India, not even the imagination can suggest; and we do hope, that although, as Gibbon or some one else says, repentance seldom leads to restitution, the succeeding members of the Law Commission, will at least advise the dissolution of a body, which they have found by their own experience to be utterly useless, and ineffectual. The thirst for place has frequently been the destruction of political fame: the *dii faciles* of politics, have very often destroyed a rising reputation for patriotism and public spirit; and every member of the Law Commission may be assured, that he has entered the cave of Trophanius, and his fair fame and reputation as a public man will never smile again. He has drank of the bewitching cup—he has quaffed from the Circean bowl, and thenceafter he must be content to mingle with the swinish multitude that follow in the train, and wallow in the mire of that most debasing of all Circes—Place. A public man who under the pretence of doing good to a hundred millions of people, receives a princely salary, doing nothing, must have lost all those noble aspirings—must have forfeited that patriotic and real ambition, which at the present day, when the true value of place and pension are properly estimated, and when honesty of purpose is also beginning to be appreciated as it ought to be, are indeed of far more worth than "much fine gold." The labors of the Law Commission, which may be now considered *functus officio*, have merely established this, that in the year 1833, India was considered by the "home authorities" as an excellent theatre for a job, and that Lord Glenelg, whose name is indicative of his policy, understood the political *quid pro quo* system in which the Wnigs—let what will be said to the contrary—have proved themselves, whenever they had the opportunity, as convenient to the full as the Tories themselves. We would strongly recommend every member of the Law Commission, even at the eleventh hour, to endeavour to redeem their character for patriotism, and resign—manfully and virtuously to resign—to give up a place in which they can do no good, and in which, we suppose, they are compelled to receive a large salary from the country for doing nothing. If they will do this, we will then say, there is balm in Gilead; patriotism and public virtue are not extinct; there is a power of conscience even among place-holders, and there is yet hope that public men do talk for other and better objects than—Place. If they do not, as in the fullest regard for their good name and reputation as patriots we suggest, we must draw the inference, that each several Law Commissioner, finding himself well located, as Bentham would say, partakes only of the negative virtue of him who never had changed nor wished to change his—Place.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jany.* 13.

From the *Englishman* of this morning we copy and article containing some information respecting Captain Lloyd's survey, which must be interesting to the merchants and public of this place, as well as those who have taken shares in the Saugor Rail-road. Our contemporary, we observe, has quite changed the tone of his remarks upon this subject, and he is not alone in some change of opinion, for the result of Captain Lloyd's labors has satisfied us that our former impression of there being great difficulty in bringing large ships through Locan's Channel up to the North East end of Channel Creek, was erroneous. The Marine Board have already reported to Government that [illegible] channel has been found much more open and more [illegible] was expected, and we have since seen a letter [illegible]loyd mentioning that he had proceeded far [illegible] to ascertain the extent of the sound- [illegible]iddle ground, and that he did [illegible] any where less than *four* [illegible] water. The question, [illegible]he discovery that a [illegible]locks exists. Will the shipping go into any docks, however good and conveniently situated in that respect, at a distance of near fifty miles from Calcutta? On that point Mr. Horneman would do well to consult the mercantile community before he leaves Calcutta. One very important modification of the London plan he is, we understand, prepared to suggest,—that instead of the docks being situated in Corellier Creek, they shall be constructed in the land between that Creek and the lower Obelisk below Rungafulla, with an opening into the river as well as into the Creek. This undoubtedly is a great improvement upon the original plan, the least depth of water in the bed of the river off that land being five and six fathoms very near the shore.—*Calcutta Courier, Jan.* 14.

Whatever be said of his talent, capacity and so forth, it cannot be said of Lord Glenelg that he "works well," and in the tone and manner as well as in the matter of his official correspondence with the Colonies, there seems to be always something to grate upon our sense of ministerial propriety. The communication of his Lordship, to Sir W. Horton, which we published a few days ago, under our Ceylon head, wears the character rather of a sovereign power, than of a servant of the State. He speaks of a "memorial" from the merchants of Colombo, but he does not say to whom addressed, and from the tenor of his Lordship's letter, it might be inferred that it was to himself. He then proceeds—"The memorialists have again attributed your conduct in their respect to improper motives, but *I* see no ground for concurring in their opinion"!!! Here is *ego*, without even a secondary *rex meus*. His Lordship proceeds, "*I* learn from your despatch" "you will inform, &c." "that *I* cannot entertain any question which may involve, &c." And in conclusion his Lordship condescends to express his gracious approbation "*I* approve of the step which you took"!!! Now we should like to know, as his countrymen would say, "Wha the deel's Laird Glenelg, wi' his *I* here, and his *I* there; his *I* approve o' this, and *I* disapprove o' that. Eh, sirs! hae the Whigs made the mon King o' the Colonies that he *I*'s them at sic a rate? Wha the deel's Laird Glenelg?" Seriously speaking, we think his Lordship, entirely forgets his function in assuming this dictatorial, and arrogant style. It must be offensive to the last degree, not to say disgusting, to a man of spirit, a servant of the Country in a most responsible station in a foreign land, to be talked to after this strain, by a man who has nothing whatever to boast of, but the new Charter, or act of arrangement, and which piece of handywork of his Lordship and his coadjutors, we hope to see disputed in Parliament, and its real merits exposed. In looking to the conduct of Lord Glenelg, and Sir J. C. Hobhouse, in relation to the affairs of the east, we find nothing to command, and much ground of suspicion. The latter authority, in the great steam business, has manifested instead of a zealous desire to forward the views of the steam promoters, a very suspicious two-sided face, in the matter; and unless, as we are inclined to believe, for we know pretty well the springs and motives of Whig tactics,—the strong public feeling lately developed in favor of the steam cause, shall stimulate Lord Glenelg and Sir J. Hobhouse and their coadjutors, to direct exertion in promoting the object we have so much at heart, we should place very little hope in either of these functionaries. Hobhouse, it is clear, wanted to shirk or burke our petition; however we will refrain from further observation at present; only with the full determination to bear in mind that Lord Glenelg's title is like a witch's prayer; and with expressing our pretty strong warning, that if Sir J. C. Hobhouse happen to be belated in a forest, he had better take care not to step in and dine with a satyr.—*Bengal Hurkaru, January* 14.

We understand that the Supreme Government has sanctioned the proposition from Bombay for the establishment, for the present, of a Dromedary dawk between Mohammara and Beirout.—*Calcutta Courier, January* 16

The latest english news in Calcutta was by the *Zenobia*, Portsmouth 17th September.—

We are in possession of Canton papers to the 29th November only, but we have received China news from a private source to the 12th December. The *Bombay Castle* had arrived at Macao; also the *Charles Grant* from Madras. The *Lord Auckland* from Calcutta had not arrived when the *Fergusson* sailed.

A new Governor was expected at Macao from Lisbon in the Portuguse Merchant Ship the *Resoluçao*.

The Opium market continued in a very dull state, the last prices being for Patna 785, Benares 770 and Malwa 705, with so little business doing that the deliveries of the first week in December only amounted to 57 chests.

The merchants have at last united in the establishment of a general Chamber of Commence at Canton. We also observe that a meeting has been held to pay a tribute of respect to the memory to that distinguished Hydrographer Captain Horsburgh.

The Hong Merchants have received an imperative order from the Vice Roy for the immediate deportation of Mr Jardine and Mr. Dent, giving them only fifteen days preparation, and it is said the Hong were serious about the matter. If such a proceeding take effect, it will be somewhat embarrassing to the advocates of the *let alone* principle in China matters As things now stand every foreigner is liable to be ordered away from Canton at a moment, without assigning any reason. As there are no treaties with foreign states, no *right* of residence exists, and the imperial government of the Celestial empire might in its wisdom, instead of ordering them away, issue an edict to take account of the property of the foreign merchants, and make the sacrifice of a large portion of it, the condition of allowing them to withdraw. This has been done in some countries—in Peru, for example, on the occasion of the banishment of the old Spaniards from that state a few years ago.

Some curious information with respect to South American affairs will be found among our extracts from the China papers. The expedition fitted out by a number of Chilian emigrants in Peru, the issue of which in the capture of the vessels we mentioned not long ago, has not been resented by an open declaration of war on the part of Chile against the former State, but by a piece of treachery (if the account be correctly given) unparalleled in modern diplomacy. A Chilian brig of war enters the port of Collas in perfect amity to all appearance; the Commander passes a pleasant day on shore with the Captain of the port, and at night seizes and runs off with three of the ships in the harbour. If these vessels were fitting out with hostile intentions, the act might be justifiable, but this does not appear.—*Ibid.*

ALLAHABAD.

It is with regret that we have learned from a recent number of the *Bengal Hurkaru* that the Honorable the Court of Directors have come to the determination of putting an extinguisher on the liberty of the Press in India, and that the sanction of His Majesty's Ministers had been obtained to this measure. An order to this effect, it is added, was in course of preparation to be sent out to the government of Bengal; and it may, therefore, be shortly expected to reach this country, when it will, no doubt, as a matter of course, be carried into execution without delay.

We know that many will rejoice over the destruction of the freedom of the Press in this country; and in this number we may include all those who have ever been most violently opposed to the enfranchisement of the Press from the enslaved state in which it had been before held, not so much, we fear, from principle, or an apprehension really and honestly entertained of its being productive of mischief to the safety and stability of the British power in India, as from a dread of exposure of their own misdeeds. They only can disapprove of freedom of discussion in any country, who may be said to 'love darkness better than light, because their deeds are dark, and will not bear examination; whilst the honest part of the community have nothing to excite their alarm, because they are conscious of acting from motives of purity and rectitude, and, in consequence, far from wishing to conceal their actions from public scrutiny, are always desirous of courting investigation into their conduct.

When the order for putting down the Press in India arrives, and is actually carried into effect, we may express our opinion of its justice and propriety at greater length, and in the mean time we shall wait its receipt and promulgation with anxious solicitude and concern—*Central Free Press, January* 14.

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

EXAMINER,—SEPT 18.

The policy of the new French Cabinet has not as yet developed itself. From the appointment of an Ambassador to the Court of Madrid it has been inferred, that whatever may be the latent wishes of the mysterious "sovereign of the barricades," he has been fain for the present to adhere to existing treaties. The press of Paris has been occupied in discussing the views taken in England of the spirit in which the Molè-Guizot Ministry has been formed. The *Journal des Debats*, being a semi-official print, of course labours to preserve appearances; but the *Constitutional* and *Courier Français* conjoin in thinking that the influences of Russia, ever withering to European liberty, are powerful in the councils of the King. No further demonstrations threatening the public tranquillity have occurred in Paris since our last. It is said that M. Martin (du Nord) has accepted the office of Minister of Commerce; but we have no direct authority with respect to the filling up of the Ministry of War.

[*From our Paris Correspondent.*]

PARIS, SEPT. 14, 1836

The measures of our new Cabinet are as yet only matters of speculation, for M. Molè is afflicted with an attack of bile, and Europe waits until he has taken his proper number of pills! but daily councils are held round the pillow of the invalid and the *Debats* and *Pair*, the Government journals, are preparing the public for the advent of the new political saviours of France. In the first place comes a proclamation from the *Debats* in favour of Don Carlos,* then a solemn declaration that the leaders of the new government are regular and honest men of July, revolutionists to the back-bone, which is followed up by an appeal to the Legitimist party the Conservatives of the French empire, to support a monarch who by principles and relationship is so closely connected with the exiled family. "What wickedness it is," cries the *Debats*, "to dissent from Guizot because he is unpopular. Aristides was unpopular once upon a time and La Fayette was well nigh killed because he refused to give up to the people the heads of Charles the Tenth's Ministers.'—"Oh perverse generation," cries *La Paix*, "Oh puerile discussions; why call men to account for their actions in 1814 and 1830, when all you have to meddle with is their conduct in 1836?" Can any power of reasoning be more charitably convincing? If a gentleman picked your pocket yesterday, surely there is no reason why you should not trust him with your purse to-day. If M. Guizot was a raging Legitimist in 1814, and a furious Doctrinaire in 1830, is there any earthly cause why at the present period he should not be the very pink and pattern of Ministers? This is actually the only reply which the Government organs have made to the attacks and accusations of the whole country, and you may judge from the vagueness of the defence, and the open declarations of sympathy with the French and Spanish Carlists, that the existing French Cabinet will differ widely from its predecessor.

The exterior politics of France seem to be conducted upon much the same plan; the Cabinet is making the most solemn vows to you in England that the Quardruple Treaty shall be strictly maintained; and breathing, at the same time, into the ears of the absolute Kings, the most pious aspirations for the cause of Don Carlos. A fortnight since, at the dismissal of Thiers, the King had completely thrown off the mask; but he has grown so frightened at the angry reclamations of the English Ministry, that he now endeavours clumsily to fasten it on again; if his Majesty had but two months, like Janus, and thereby could sing a duet, it would be the very faculty which would suit him just now.

But I have only to entertain you with speculations upon coming events, or rather upon the shadows which they cast before them. With Spanish affairs and their complexion you are acquainted as well as we; but there is a match for Don Carlos's late proclamation, in an announcement in the journals this morning, that the curate of Saint Roch has lately had the good fortune to acquire a piece of the true cross, which is lying at that church for the adoration of the faithful. Good Catholics, after kissing it, are to be further accommodated with a plenary indulgence; and this precious piece of stick is afterwards to be sent to various part and chapels of the city, in order that believers in all quarters may have the benefit of embracing it. There is no more striking miracle in the Catholic legends than the multiplication of this wood. In the time of the Bourbons I had myself the good fortune to purchase a piece for three halfpence, at the door of St Germain l' Auxerrois, where an old lady displayed a stall covered with similar fragments; but had no idea of the happy privilege gained by embracing it. What, however, is the most extraordinary point of all, is, that there have been crowds of people flocking to the churches, and eagerly pressing for a kiss.

You read, I suppose, the mad challenge which was sent to M. Emile de Girardin after he had recovered from the wound which he received in the unhappy duel with Carrel. The challenger, after stating that he had vowed to revenge Carrel's death upon the spot where he fell, declared that Girardin should have neither rest nor safety in case he refused to fight; in fact, he was threatened with the vengeance of the whole Republican body, should he be disinclined to risk or to shed more blood. What a good cause do these men spoil by the bullying ferocity with which they treat their opponents and the world!—No wonder that the party is unpopular, that at their approach *epiciers* fly, and Mrs Trollope trembles; the party makes no progress, for quiet men are too much frightened to join it: it has such a skill to drive away its friends and to deter its would be supporters M. Girardin wrote one of the few sensible articles which have appeared in his journal when he declined the challenge altogether and published the mad letters in which it was conveyed.

* The article alluded to bears the initials of a general officer, and is not therefore, strictly speaking, the actual opinion of the *Journal des Debats*, but all parties agree in attributing to it an official character.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL AND MR. SILK BUCKINGHAM.

A correspondence between Lord John Russell and Mr. Buckingham, M. P. for Sheffield, has been published. It seems that the latter gentleman in a speech lately delivered at Sheffield, referred to his efforts in Parliament to obtain what he calls compensation for the loss of his property in India, and complained bitterly of the conduct of Lord John Russell and Sir J. C. Hobhouse. The Noble Lord, he said, had united his influence with that of the Right Honourable Baronet to effect his (Mr. Buckingham's) ruin and added.—"These were his solemn and reiterated professions, and you have seen how he has redeemed them. The distance between day and night—between truth and falsehood—between the highest degree of honour and the lowest degree of baseness—between fidelity and treachery—between courage and cowardice—between virtue and vice—is not, and cannot be greater than between the words and actions of the personage who filled the chief characters in this melancholy and degrading drama."—The little Whig Lord "flared up at these strong expressions, and knowing that Mr. Buckingham is not what is called a "fighting man," Lordship addressed a letter to Mr. B., demanding to informed whether the Honourable Member for Sheffield meant to apply the the words "falsehood," "baseness" "treachery" and "cowardice" to his actions. Mr. Buckingham replied, that his address referred only to the public conduct of public men, "and," said he, "of *your* personal honour and integrity in any private transaction, between one gentleman and another, I have not entertained nor expressed a doubt, any more than I have of the *personal honour and integrity* of the Governors and Directors of the East India Company, by whom I have been *plundered and ruined;* for such is the conventional standard of morality that these private and personal virtues are frequently found to co-exist with the entire absence of all public principle in public men." But then Mr. Buckingham added, "On public grounds, and on public grounds alone, I must still take leave to repeat, that the contrast between the public conduct of your Lordship as a Member of the Whig opposition of 1824 and 1826, and the public conduct of your Lordship as a Member of the Whig Government and Leader of the House of Commons in 1836 on the subject of my claims on the East India Company and that compensation which the Select Committee, of which your Lordship was a member, unanimously declared to be justly due to me—appears to me to be as great as between day and night, or between any other two things the most opposite to each other that can be named."—To this Mr. Buckingham rejoinder, the Noble and diminative Whig Lord replied in the following commendably pacific strain:—"It is satisfactory to me to find that you did not mean to cast any imputations on my personal honour and integrity. I can make allowance for the irritated feelings which the loss and disappointments you have sustained may have excited; but I must add, that "truth," which you say demanded of you the exposition you have given, ought have demanded of you not to omit other facts, which would have materially altered the case you have so elaborately endeavoured to make out against me.—It is not my wish, however, to appeal to any public meeting on this subject, nor do I now think it necessary to say more than that I shall be ready to defend my conduct in Parliament whenever it may be called in question." To this Mr. Buckingham replies in the following strain:—"When your Lordship intimates the existence of some facts which would have materially altered the view of the case, and asserts that I have kept these back from public view, you seem to wish it be understood that I am cognizant of such facts, and that I studiously conceal or suppress them. If this be the impression which you desire the public to receive from your expressions, I must declare, in the most solemn manner that I know of no single fact that can in the slightest degree either justify or extenuate your public conduct in the matter beeween us. I am glad that the explanation which I could conscientiously give of the meaning and intent of my expressions was such as to satisfy your Lordship that there was no necessity to follow up your letter by a challenge, because I should have unhesitatingly declined to accept it; and I may now say so perhaps with greater propriety than I could have done at an earlier stage of this correspondence. I have had to peril my life, and in too many shapes (duel, I am ashamed to say, among the number, though in defence of that liberty of the press in India, for my attachment to which I am still a sufferer, to permit any one to doubt my want of courage on fit and proper occasions. But this was not one in which it was either worth your Lordship's while to ask me to attempt the destruction of your life, or worth my while to put it in your Lordship's power to take away mine; for I am sure it would embitter my future days if I could be tempted to imbrue my hands in your blood; and I should think much better of you than to suppose for a moment that it would be otherwise than deeply painful to you to be the hostile shedder of mine; and yet, if this were not to be risked on both sides, our going out to fight a duel, in order to determine whether your Lordship had had not acted inconsistently—in advocating at one time what you had deserted at another—would be an idle ceremony, only fit for ridicule. I wish your Lordship to live for many years, that you may have an opportunity of retracing your steps and retrieving your errors, in much more important questions than my individual wrongs great as I feel them to be; and I desire myself to live, in order that, if I cannot make my oppressors give back the property of which they have plundered my children as well as myself, I may devote the remainder of my days to useful and honourable labour, for the purpose of leaving them some other legacy besides an injured yet an unstained name. For these reasons I shall not lightly trifle with that precious gift which God alone can give, and which it is impious in man to attempt to destroy; and while I shall endeavour to keep my hands pure from the blood of others, I will not willingly tempt any men—and more especially those who have already injured me—to add the guilt of murder to the other wrongs for which they will yet, in another and juster world, have one to answer and atone to." Thus ended this affair, and we think it will be admitted that the little Whig Lord has not come off with flying colours.—*Weekly Despatch, September* 18.

A short detail of the correspondence between Mr [illegible] ingham and Lord John Russell will be found in a [illegible] ous column. It is plain that Mr. Buckingham has [illegible] advantage of the Home Secretary in this affair. In the first place, it was manifest that no imputation on Lord John Russell's private character, as distinguished from his public conduct, was intended, or could have been intended by Mr. Buckingham. Secondly, if there had been an attack of that description, which called for a challenge Lord John knew perfectly well that Mr. Buckingham would not fight: that gentleman, if we mistake not, introduced into Parliament some rather absurd scheme for putting an end to the practice of duelling, thus publicly proclaiming his own resolution not to be guilty of it. Thirdly, there was nothing in Mr. Buckingham's reply to Lord John which in the least degree softened the harshness of the original attack—not a single expression was qualified or withdrawn: yet Lord John was perfectly satisfied! If so, why did he take offence? Lastly, Mr. Buckingham has gained what of all things he most desires and unceasingly pursues—an opportunity of puffing himself, his wrongs, his services, his poverty, and his claims and of reiterating the cutting announcement to an ungrateful nation, that if he is not otherwise provided for, Jas. Silk Buckingham will devote the remainder of his days to useful and honourable labour for the purpose of leaving legacies to his children. Oh, may it never come to that! —*Spectator Sept.* 17.

FRANCE.

The Paris journals of Sunday seem to agree in this that the new Cabinet has stopped short, and still hesitates to act upon the principle which elevated it to power. That principle was the discontinuing of all measures to support the Spanish Liberal cause. The outcry of the French and English press, the representations of the diplomatic agents of the Quadruple Alliance, and the risk of bre[illegible]

altogether both with England and Spain, appear to have compelled the dominatory will, which would listen to no contradiction a week past, to pause awhile, and even retrace its steps. The appointment of an Ambassador seems ...adly to the Queen. The *Moniteur* publishes the nomination of M. Gabriel Delessert to be Police-Prefect in ...eu of M. Gisquet, and of M. de Remusat as Under Secretary of the Home Department.

We learn that Marshal Soult has positively refused to join the new Cabinet, and that M. Martin du Nord reached Paris on Sunday night, with a mind equally bent on refusal.

The Paris papers of Monday, although their contents are not important, embrace matter of considerable interest. The Ministry remained incomplete, and new assurances reached the public through the press that Marshal Soult would not take office, either under or even with, the new Cabinet.—The *Moniteur* of Monday announces, that the King of the French had received a letter from the Queen of Portugal, felicitating his Majesty on his escape from the late attempt on his life; also a notification of the demise of the Landgrave Charles of Hesse, uncle and father-in-law of the King of Denmark. The same official paper states, that a telegraphic despatch from Marseilles, dated the 10th instant, had been received, announcing the arrival in that city of "the former Queen of Naples, widow of King Murat," (Pauline Bonaparte, sister of Napoleon.) —There is nothing new to be found in these papers respecting the late alarm of conspiracies, except that of the many persons arrested as implicated in them, two only remain in custody.

It appears from the French journals of Wednesday that the task of completing the French Ministry is still more difficult than was that of lying its foundation. It has been already perceived that Messrs. Molè and Guizot pull different ways. The *Chronique de Paris*, a journal much in vogue with the Peers, accuses M. Guizot of having been too grasping. And the general belief that the King had not yielded to the Doctrinaires the power of dissolving the Chamber has acted as a damper upon their devotion, which is but too common in France towards new Ministries. Marshal Soult's refusal to join them argued his repugnance and mistrust. Marshal Molitor showed equal reluctance; and even Lieutenant-General Dode de la Brunerie shrunk from accepting. M. Molè has, therefore, been driven to offer the post to M. de Cauz, who was nominal Minister of War under the Restoration, at the time when the Duc d'Angouleme undertook to perform the duties of real Minister. Thus at the head of the army was to be placed the same spirit which once directed the armies of France against the Spanish Constitution of 1812. This is indeed ominous; but M. de Cauz felt what his nominators do not feel, and refused to accept. There has been equal difficulty in filling the Ministry of Commerce. M. Martin du Nord refusing strenuously at first. But he has been ever open to accept the Special Ministry of Public Works. A letter of Wednesday announces that on that day, at two o'clock, M. Martin du Nord had taken the oath as Minister of Public Works. In conjunction with this he will administer the *Beaux Arts* and the *Monumens Publics*, which of late belonged to the Home Department. The Department of Commerce is adjoined to that of Finance, and given to M. Duchatel.—*Weekly Dispatch, Sept.* 18.

SPAIN.

The Christinos commander Lopez, with all his forces, amounting to 2,000 men, has been captured, by the Carlists. It is stated in letters from Madrid that Lopez had succeeded in *repulsing* the troops of Gomez, when unfortunately, his amunition fell short, and he was compelled to take refuge in the church of Brihuega, where he was obliged to surrender at discretion. Another of the Queen's Generals soon after came up, but Gomez retreated in good order, losing only some of the guns which he had captured and some of his wounded prisoners. It is admitted by the Queen's party that if Gomez had succeeded in his first object of forming a junction with Cabrera and Basilio (commanders of the Carlist divisions) Madrid would, in all probability, have fallen into his hands.

SAN SEBASTIAN, SEPT. 5.—The 9th Regiment has just arrived from Santander. The men are in excellent order, and have conducted themselves in the most creditable manner during their absence, thus keeping up the high character this corps has always had. Although they have had to undergo many hardships, and have been exposed to a great deal of privation and fatigue during their excursions in the mountains when in pursuit of the rebel Gastor, the regiment has not lost a single man. It entered the town as I left it, cheering good-humouredly and heartily, and marched out immediately, in the very best order, to its quarters.—As far as I have been able to ascertain, the enemy's strength in this vicinity amounts to about five thousand men; in addition to which, the mass of the Carlist artillery, consisting of about twentysix pieces of various *calibre*, is concentrated hereabouts, so that the grand condition upon which a movement on our part can be undertaken is, that it be a combined one. Reinforcements are expected, as stated on a former occasion, and I repeat, that there is yet time for destroying the faction.—A remarkable fact has just been related to me by a person on whose information reliance may be placed:—The disorderly 8th Regiment (or a portion of it) got into a quarrel with a Spanish picket, at Sandander or its vicinity, and drove the latter in. The 9th Regiment was called out to quell the riot, and being ordered to fire on the men of the 8th, who where persisting in their violence, they did so, and killed one man: immediately after which tranquillity was restored.

The Carlist French papers publish a long manifesto of Don Carlos. It begins by saying that Heaven, in its pity, has never forgotten Spain, which pity is shown by sending a terrible scourge to afflict it. After this pious exordium, the manifesto proceeds to state that is no longer a war of succession, but one of order against anarchy. He points out prisons and scaffolds as the only things established and active at Madrid, forgetting, worthy Prince, that his chiefs have shot more prisoners in cold blood than the revolution has slain victims in the shock of unforeseen collision. Cruelty, blood, horrors, the ferocity and barbarism of the most uncivilized races—such are the crimes with which the Pretender charges the revolution.

BAYONNE, SEPT. 8.—But for the assistance France has given to the faction in Spain, in supplying it with provisions of every description, the whole of the northern provinces of that country would ere this have been in possession of the Christinos, and the war, through that means, rapidly approached to a conclusion. Being desirous of ascertaining the exact extent to which that assistance was dealt out, I determined upon traversing that part of the French frontier which, from its vicinity to the Carlist positions, afforded the best means of transmitting the supplies. My first visit was to Biobi (a frontier town situated on the banks of the Bidassoa), which I approached from San Jean de Luz. Before quitting San Jean de Luz, I was struck at observing the number of waggons which every hour passed through that village, all heavily laden with provisions of every description; but as I was aware that from this point supplies might be forwarded with equal facility whether to Carlists or Christinos, I paused before allowing the conjecture which in the moment raised itself in my mind. I was not long, however, permitted to remain in the dark. From the moment I entered upon the Biobi road all room for doubt as to the ultimate destination of the waggons I allude to, was removed. By degrees this road became all but impassable to the ordinary traveller. Having no conception that the French market was opened to the Carlists to such an extent, I was a good deal surprised at this circumstance; but when on approaching the town I found it, as well as the environs, literally crammed with provisions, the open streets being piled with wine, brandy, corn, &c., while the fields were crowded with cattle of all descriptions, my surprise was converted into absolute astonishment. It immediately struck me that in all this preparation there was something more than at first met the eye, and what this something was I determined, if possible, to discover. I had little difficulty: the secret, if any there was, soon transpired. It appears that on the resignation of M. Thiers, it was intimated, from some quarter or other, to the principal Carlist agent residing in Paris, that in pursuance of a strict non-intervention principle it would be necessary, ere long, to close the frontier of France in regard to the transmission of provisions, whether intended for Carlists or Christinos. This hint was forthwith acted upon by the agent in question, as well as his deputies in the provinces, and the result was the scene which presented itself, and still continues to present itself, at Biobi. From the inquiries I have made, I believe that, within the last three weeks, provisions for the rations of the Carlist force in the month of Spain, for the next six months, have passed through Biobi. There is not an acre of ground throughout the district of France, south of Bordeaux, which has not contributed its *quota* and it has been invariably Frenchmen, and some, I am assured, holding authority, who have conducted the purchases. The provisions are all paid for at Biobi, by agents who make no secret of their occupation, and from thence are conveyed by Carlist soldiers to the camp. This I have seen myself; and, no doubt, up to the hour the order is given for the closing of the frontier, the same scene will be enacted. That such an order will now be given I have little doubt. The Christino party not having had the advantage of the intimation given to the Carlist agents, have not taken the same precautions, and, consequently, the closing of the French market will materially embarrass them.

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 4th instant, publishes a Royal decree appointing a commission to prepare without delay an estimate of the public receipt and expenditure, to be submitted to the next Cortes. The same journal also contains another Royal decree directing the immediate execution of the Royal order issued on the 19th of February last, for the sale of the public property. The letter of a correspondent states that General Manso has been ordered to be tried by a council of war; and that General Rodil was expected to depart from Madrid in the course of a week to assume the command of the army.

BAYONNE, SEPT. 10.—All accounts, public and private, concur in mentioning the greatest scarcity of provisions among the British officers and men at San Sebastian, and I am sorry to say there appears no hope of any immediate supply. Here there certainly is not a shilling available, the drafts upon the Government being refused in all quarters. It would appear, by private letters from Madrid, that the loan is not likely to be realized. As yet no contract for provision has been taken, though the Spanish Consul here says he has tried every means to effect one. The situation of the Legion in respect to rations is at present this. The old contractors, it would appear, did not expect that their refusal to continue the supplies unless paid their arrears would have been taken as literally as it was. These gentlemen conceived that a little coyness would not ensure them immediate payment, but a renewal of the contract, and they accordingly did not discontinue sending out to St. Sebastian the usual supplies. In this way, at the end of the last month, when the contract terminated, several large warehouses were found crammed with provisions, which, perceiving their expectations were doomed to disappointment, they proceeded forthwith to re-ship for Bordeaux. On it being intimated to them that the authorities could not think of leaving the troops unsupplied, and that as a last resource, should no temporary arrangement be made elsewhere, they would be compelled to seize on these provisions, the contractors came forward and offered to continue the supply up to the 15th instant, when it was announced a new contract might be expected. It is under this provisional arrangement that the troops are now supplied; but on the 15th they will be in the same position they were on the 1st. It is estimated that the old contractors have, at St. Sebastian, provisions sufficient to last to the 1st of next month, and doubtless, in self-defence, they will continue to deal them out up to that period. They have, of course, discontinued importing, so that unless something is definitely arranged before the 1st of October, or supposing (which recent accounts would justify) that, in the interim, the French frontier is closed to all exportation, the condition of the Legion will be worse than ever. Be the fault in whom it may, it is truly disgraceful that matters should be allowed to go on in this way. Surely the Government ought by this time to know enough of its prospective resources to say whether or not they will continue the British force during the winter. Representations of its condition are almost daily forwarded to Madrid, but they are either totally disregarded or unanswered. One would be inclined to suppose that at this moment, when France, throwing off the mask, shows the hollowness of its alliance, it would be the interest of the Spanish Government to cement, by every possible means, that of Great Britain. That such is their wish they take a strange means of proving, by turning a deaf ear to the complaints of the British soldiers who are shedding their blood in her cause. —*Weekly Dispatch, Sept.* 18.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

If the Association should not promote science, it will undoubtedly encourage trade, steam-boats and coach-proprietors, lodging-house and hotel-keepers, reporters, printers and paper-makers, will all benefit amazingly by its meetings. In fact, the increased demand for reporters and printers (which suggested the remark) has been so great, and their labours have been so successful, that we are quite puzzled to know where to begin, and what, out of the immense mass which they have prepared, to select. Double sheets of the *Athenæum*, fly-sheets of *Felix Farley's Bristol Journal*, and whole armies of reporters, marshalled under some clever and skilful gentlemen "connected with the *Times*," may give the reader a faint idea of the increase of printing which the Association has already occasioned. What it may hereafter cause, when all the elaborate papers are printed which were read—treating of all things in heaven or earth, or in the waters under the earth, and of all that philosophers can imagine which is neither in heaven nor on earth nor under the waters—would require a mathematician tolerably expert in the use of the calculus to tell. We make no pretensions to any such wonderful art; and content ourselves with remarking, that the quantity which has already been printed concerning the proceedings of the Association, makes the task of adapting it to our pages one of considerable difficulty. A single glass of wine or a handful of wheat will give a correct notion of a pipe or a sack; but a single page or column can no more convey a notion of the varied merits of two or three huge volumes, than a single bunch of grapes or one ear of wheat could inform a person of the quality of the whole vintage or harvest. We must, however, endeavour to select a sample of the multifarious product.

We regret to find that even science has its rivalries, its jealousies, and its enmities. The report in the *Athenæum* tells us, that "all traces of the temporary estrangement of Sir D. BREWSTER from his old colleagues in the Council had disappeared." Sir DAVID had supposed, we believe, that a sufficient homage had not been paid to his merit; and, like rival beauties, the rival philosophers pouted and were sulky and sad. Their benevolence, however, was revived when they turned their thoughts from themselves to science, and discussed plans for improving the resources of India. It was proposed to form a committee with affiliated branches to aid the Asiatic Society in collecting information concerning that continent, and developing its resources with vast magnificence; which was eloquently enforced by one gentleman saying, that there was used in a trade in which he was engaged 100,000*l.* worth of lichens annually, and as the supply was beginning to fail, he wished India to be searched to obtain more. Another learned gentleman enforced the same view by sagaciously remarking, that there was a time when many of the substances now used in our manufactures were unknown, and who could tell what new substances time and the researches of the affiliated committees, with an offset of exploring *savans* in India, might discover? Lord SANDON, too, was great on this subject. His capacious, statesman-like mind, was filled with apprehensions lest the supply of cotton from the Southern states of the American Union might fail; and he dwelt strongly on the necessity of encouraging the cultivation of cotton in India. This lord is one of the few great men of the Association who carried the superior eloquence and knowledge of the House of Commons into the scientific halls of Bristol, and who discussed one of the higher branches of politics—that which concerns giving, by bounties and prohibitions, by taxes and restraints, a peculiar direction to the industry of nations—with all the acumen which distinguishes his orations in the Legislative Assembly. Knowing something of his Lordship's capacity, we are enabled to appreciate that of the twelve hundred among whom he shone conspicuous. The scientific meeting which felt dignified and enlightened by his Lordship's acquirements, has supplied the world with an unerring test of its merits.

The labours of the different sections embrace, as might be expected, nearly all created things; and while one was discussing the means of developing the resources of mankind—planning gigantic schemes of international communication so as to connect the most distant people—another was solemnly discussing the birth of insects, and tracing the doctrines of a mute emphychosis up to the spontaneous generations of the Nile mud. The ingenious author of this speculation, who is described as the Reverend Mr. Hope, with a minute attention to economy, which contrasts admirably with the gigantic schemes for improving India and establishing steam-navigation with nearly all parts of the world, informed the Association, that insects might be obtained in great numbers from turpentine: that there was no occasion to send to America for them, but only to hunt in this substance when liquified and boiling and they might obtain splendid collections for a few shillings, which now generally cost a great many pounds to bring them from America. The Reverend Mr. Hope will please the collectors at home more than those abroad by the suggestion; and the score or two of ingenious Germans who now make a respectable livelihood, not to say are in hopes of acquiring a fortune, by traversing the Southern part of the American Continent from Cape Horn to the Gulf of Mexico, and from Peru to Brazils, to form collections of butterflies, &c. will have all their hopes dashed at once to the ground, by the ingenious observations of Mr Hope. But they can petition the Association not to encourage such to them, ruinous pursuit.

It has been long asserted that honey is extracted by the bee ready-made from plants, and that Nature elaborates it in the flowers, out of which it is sucked by the insect. One of the discoveries announced at the meeting is of a similar character. An ingenious gentleman of the name of Royle, struck it appears, by the increasing demand for caoutchouc, has been led to make inquiries into the order of plants by which it is fabricated; and he concludes that many others besides those already known, which have a milky juice, may be made to supply caoutchouc. The leaf of the lettuce may be turned to account, perhaps in this way: but the singular discovery is this, that caoutchouc is found in mulberry-leaves, as well as lettuce-leaves, and gives its supposed tenacity to the silk made by the insects which feed on the former. Thus, the silk-worm, it is supposed, like the bee, only extracts from the vegetable a principle already elaborated in it, and silk is caoutchouc in a peculiar form. This theory, these ingenious gentlemen think, is confirmed by the fact now known to nearly all the young gentlemen and ladies in the metropolis—for they are nearly all silkworm feeders—that lettuce-leaves which contain a great quantity of liquid caoutchouc, are the best substitute for mulberry-leaves which can be given to the caoutchouc-spinners. Mr. Hope also remarked, that the dandelion, which yielded caoutchouc, was one of those plants employed as a substitute for feeding the silk-worm; which he quoted as a striking instance of the utility of men of different pursuits meeting and discussing scientific subjects at Bristol. One told the fact o fthe dandelion yielding a milky juice and its being given to silk-worms, and the other that the milky juice was the basis of silk. An ingenious gentleman about London, who is the owner, we believe, of vapour-baths impregnated with the refreshing juices of various herbs, will, doubtless, soon apply, if he has not already applied, this discovery as to caoutchouc to give a coating or delicate varnish to the skin of debilitated patients, and preserve them from the influence of cold and intense perspiration. He will add dandelions and lettuce-leaves to the herbs he generally uses, and subject his patients when necessary to a vapour-bath in which caoutchouc is dissolved. Indeed, as once of the gentlemen remarked, it was impossible to foresee what science might yet accomplish, we may perhaps anticipate the time when the toil of the poor worms, and the unwholesome labour of those who feed them and of the loom, may be wholly dispensed with, and the caoutchouc extracted in huge webs from the plants, or dissolved, like rags, in some menstruum, shall come forth like paper from Mr. Dickenson's mill in endless sheets. Sir Walter Scott speaks of a machine into which raw flax was put at one end, and it came out at the other a "ruffled sark;" but that will be nothing to the vista which now opens on us of extracting silken garments from the juice of the dandelion. The ingenious vapour-bathist we just now mentioned, holds, we believe, an opinion that eating dandelions, butter-cups, and other similar rank weeds, by the cattle which man feeds on, is the great cause of all human disease. It will be to him an unspeakable satisfaction to learn, that these plants may now be turned to so good an account; and we hope that Dr. or Mr. Whitelaw, though we do not see his name in the list, is a member of the Association, and was at Bristol to hear the great discovery announced, and to communicate some of his own knowledge on this important matter.

As we must rather select the wonders brought before the Association and published to the world by its means, than describe the whole week's labour of the twelve hundred gentlemen and perhaps double the number of ladies who were assembled, we can only further notice the discoveries of Mr. Fox, and the more extraordinary discoveries of Mr. Cross. No language of ours ever can do justice to the labours of these two gentlemen; and we must therefore merely abridge the reports contained in the daily papers. They were both brought before the Association on the same day, Thursday,—which must hereafter be considered, in all the proceedings of the Society, as worthy to be marked with a white stone. Mr. Fox mentioned in the section in which Geology and Geography are discussed, the fact, long known to miners, of metalliferous veins intersecting different rocks containg ore in some of these rocks, and being nearly barren or entirely so in others. This circumstance, he said, suggested the idea of some definite cause; and his experiments on the electric conditions of various ores to each other, seem to have proved that *electro-magnetism* was in a state of great activity under the earth's surface. His general conclusion was, that in the fissures of rocks metalliferous deposits will be determined according to their relative electrical conditions; and that the direction of those deposits must have been influenced by the direction of the magnetic meridian. Thus we find the metallic deposits in most parts of the world having a general tendency to an east and west or north-east and north-west bearing. We are afraid that the reporter has not done justice to Mr. Fox by the description; for let the reader mark the Chairman's (the celebrated Dr. Buckland's) observations which followed.

"The Chairman said, it had been observed to them last evening, that the test of some of the highest truths which philosophy had brought to light was their simplicity. He held in his hand a blacking-pot, which Mr. Fox had bought yesterday for a penny, a little water, clay, zinc, and copper; and by these humble means he had imitated one of the most secret and wonderful processes of nature —her mode of making metallic veins. It was with peculiar satisfaction he contemplated the valuable results of this meeting of the Association.

To know how to make metallic veins—that is, mines of lead, copper, silver and gold—extraordinary as it may seem, and sure as it will be to make England the Potosi of the whole word, seems nothing, however, to what follows, which is to make her also the Golconda, and give her the command of thunder and lightning. The Chairman proceeded, according to an imperfect report of a Bristol paper.—

"There was also a gentleman now at his right hand, whose name he had never heard till yesterday, a man unconnected with any society, but possessing the true spirit of a philosopher—this gentleman had actually made no less than twenty four minerals, and even crystalline quartz. (*Loud cries of "Hear I"*) He (Dr. B.) knew not *how* he had made them, but he pronounced them to be discoveries of the highest order: they were not made with a blacking pot and clay, like Mr. Fox's, but the apparatus was equally humble—a bucket of water and a brick bat had suffised to produce the wonderful effects which he would detail to them.

We may expect granite to be manufactured, then, as well as gold, silver, and cotton cloth. Portland stone, too, will no longer be dug from the quarries; and soon there will be an end to mining, and all the loss of life it causes by its fire-damps, etcætera; for we shall make all kinds of minerals, coals and all, in our furnaces and crucibles, or rather our slop-pails.

"*Artificial Crystals and Minerals.* Cross, Esq. of Broomfield, Somerset, then came forward, and stated that he came to Bristol to be a listener only, and with no idea he should be called upon to address a section. He was no geologist, and but a little of a mineralogist; he had, however, devoted much of his time to electricity; and he had latterly been occupied in improvements in the voltaic power, by which he had succeeded in keeping it in full force for twelve months by water alone, rejecting acids entirely. (*Cheers.*) He had obtained water from a finely crystalized cave at Holway, and, by the action of the voltaic battery, had succeeded in producing from that water, in the course of ten days, numerous rhomboidal crystals, resembling those of the cave. In order to ascertain if light had any influence in the process, he tried it again in a dark cellar, and produced similar crystals in six days, with one-fourth of the voltaic power. He had repeated the experiments a hundred times, and always with the same results. He was fully convinced that it was possible to make even diamonds, and that at no distant period every kind of mineral would be formed by the ingenuity of man. By a variation of his experiments, he had obtained gray and blue carbonate of copper, phosphate of soda, and twenty or thirty other specimens. If any members of the Association would favour him with a visit at his house. they would be received with hospitality, though in a wild and savage region on the Quantock Hills; and he should be proud to repeat his experiments in their presence. Mr. Cross sat down amidst long continued cheering.

"Professor Sedgwick said, he had discovered in Mr. Cross a friend who some years ago kindly conducted him over the Quantock Hills on the way to Taunton. The residence of that gentleman was not, as he had described it, in a wild and savage region, but seated amidst the sublime and beautiful in nature. At that time he was engaged in carrying on the most gigantic experiments, attaching voltaic lines to the trees of the forest, and conducting through them streams of lightning as large as the mast of a seventy-four gun ship, and even turning them through his house with the dexterity of an able charioteer. Sincerely did he congratulate the section on what they had heard and witnessed that morning. The operations of electrical phœnomena, instances of which had been detailed to them, proved that the whole world, *even darkness itself, was steeped in everlasting light*, the first-born of heaven. However Mr. Cross may have hitherto concealed himself, from this time forth he must stand before the world as public property.

"Professor Phillips said, the wonderful discoveries of Mr. Cross and Mr. Fox would open a field of science in which ages might be employed in exploring and imitating the phœnomena of nature.

"*Coal-Fields of South Wales.*—The Chairman then called on Mr. Conybeare to read his paper on the subject. But that gentleman said, that the subject would now be so uninteresting after the splendid discoveries that had been detailed to them, that he should only point them to the map, and request them to imagine that he had read his paper, and that they had been asleep all the while."

Here was a great achievement crowned by great modesty. The wonderful discoveries made by means of a bucket of water and a brick-bat, and by a penny blacking-pot, astounded Mr. Conybeare; and, despairing of exciting a *sensation* after the extreme stimulus of conducting streams of electricity as large as the mast of a seventy-four gun ship or about six feet in diameter, through the apartment of a house like an able charioteer, he was silent and abashed, at being outdone by Mr. Cross, belonging to no learned society. We are humbled and abashed also, or rather astounded, by such magnificent announcements; and must at once say, that if the expectations held out by Mr. Fox with his blacking-pot and Mr. Cross with his brick-bat be ever realized, the meeting at Bristol will be the most renowned in the annals of human knowledge. The National Institute of France, and Royal Societies all over the world, will be forgotten in the vast glories accumulated round the British Association by the wonderful achievements of Fox and Cross.

We must here stop. To tell all that was said and done —to describe, worthily, the dinner and tea parties, the promenades, and shows, which filled up the whole week—would employ a long life, and we can devote to it but one short evening. It is enough to say, that even science cannot keep enthusiasm alive for eight days; and at the close of the week, every one seems to have been tired with too much learning and too much wisdom. We have not heard that the coolness between certain great men, which was warmed at the commencement, became ice at the end of the week; but, overshadowed as some learned doctors, knights, and squires, must have been by the gigantic stature of him of the blacking-pot and him of the brick-bat, we can fancy that the separation took place without reluctance, and with feelings the very reverse of those with which all glowed on Monday. We, however, have been so well pleased with the dissertations of M. Charles Dupin, the harangues of Dr. Bowring, the unpremeditated and flowing eloquence of Mr. Wyse, the excursive remarks of Dr. Lardner, and the eloquent expositions of Professor Sedgwick, with the displays of the other learned gentlemen there assembled, that we are glad to learn—and so, we believe, will our readers be—that, like Burns's "two dogs," these gentlemen are all to "meet again some ither day," to go through the same or similar sports. The Association concluded its readings, discussions breakfasts, dinners, and zoological and other rambles, on Saturday; and separated, after setting apart various sums to promote science in future,—among which we are happy to see an additional 80*l.* to Sir David Brewster, for making a rock-salt lens.—*Spectator*

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A NEW PREJUDICE.

The Directors of the Edinburgh Academy, in their Annual Report for the present year, just distributed in London, state a somewhat curious circumstance, that of late years a melancholy prejudice against classical education has arisen in Scotland.—*Morning Chronicle.*

The existence of this prejudice is not surprising. Everybody engaged in what in called *business* of life, feels sensibly, that if a portion of the time devoted to the composition of bad Latin verses and the study of the Greek metres, had been given to the acquisition of the French, Spanish, or German languages,—if instead of poring over heathen antiquities he had made himself acquainted with modern statistics, and in the place of THUCYDIDES had read CLARENDON, LAING, and HALLAM—he would have been a more useful member of society, and better qualified to push his fortunes in the world. We are the last to decry or undervalue classical acquirements, but it has certainly been a great blunder in the modern system of education, to instruct young persons, intended for very different pursuits in life, in precisely the same manner. At all our great schools, the course of instruction for a sailor, a soldier, a merchant, a divine, a legislator, or a man of fortune, is exactly the same ; and when the scene changes to Oxford or Cambridge there is little variation. The consequence is, that in the present severe competition for the means of reputable existence, many complain of the time misspent at school and college ; and it is very probable that they may now go too far in the opposite course,—declaring, as we have heard many fathers declare, that their sons shall not fool away their time at a grammar-school, but learn something *useful*. The chance is that the next generation will be sadly deficient in classical lore. The national mind will not improve in refinement or elegance : it may become more robust. But it is idle for those to complain of the prejudice against classical education, who have taught Latin and Greek and nothing more. We cannot *all* afford to dream away existence in lettered leisure.

THE FUNDS.

CITY, SEPT 17.—Considerable excitement prevailed in the City on Wednesday, on account of the progressively increasing difficulty of effecting sales of Stock. The reluctance to purchase was so great, and the necessity for raising money so urgent, that securities of every description gave way—Dutch Stock gradually went down from 55¼ to 52⅜ ; Portuguese, from 67⅛ to 64 ; Spanish, from 30¼ to 27½.—Consols receded ⅛ths per cent. ; and 3½ per Cents. 1¼. On Thursday morning the Money Market looked still more gloomy, and a further trifling depression occurred; but a re-action began in the afternoon, which was followed by a general advance in the quotations on Friday The market was not artificially worked up by purchases, for the transactions were inconsiderable in number and amount, and the rise was therefore the result of a better opinion of the future, and a greater facility in the discount market. We doubt, however, whether that opinion will prove to be well founded The process of exchanging annually old Exchequer Bills for new, occupies several days, and, in the interim, the owner of the bill holds only a certificate from the paymasters. Now, the changed tone of the dealers in money is ascribed solely to a notice issued by the Bank, that having already intimated its readiness to make loans at 5 per cent. on the deposit of Exchequer bills, to be repaid by the 20th of October, it is now willing to grant loans to the same day on Exchequer Bill certificates issued in respect to some bills advertised to be renewed or paid off. The Bank is most anxious to reduce its circulation ; and as it cannot make loans on these Exchequer certificates without issuing new notes, it may be presumed that the sum liable to be claimed in this way is not very considerable, and the amount of relief to the commercial world, from this source, has been over-rated. Perhaps, the seven or eight millions of Exchequer Bills, held by the Bank itself, form a large portion of the amount now about to be renewed. But, at all events, we know, that there was much apprehension a few weeks since that the Bank would, as one means of curtailing its issues, discontinue the practice of making loans on deposits ; and, if the drain for gold should continue till the 20th of October, when the loans become repayable, the Bank surely will not further continue that description of accommodation. The October dividends will then be in course of payment, replenishing the circulation, and affording the Bank a decent opportunity of retreating. There will, however, be a pressure for money to carry forward some of the joint stock company speculations. The Birmingham Railway Company have announced a call of 10*l.* per share about that time ; the Blaenavon Iron Company also call 10*l.* per share ; and some other Companies are calling in smaller instalments of 5*l.* 8*l.* and 11*l.*, while swarms of new Companies are soliciting deposits, viz —A Single Horse safety Carriage Company ; a Camden Town Omnibus Company ; a Westminster Cemetry ; Isle of Thanet ditto ; universal Cement Company; a Tradesman's Joint Stock Bank ; Elkstone Copper Mining Company ; West Middlesex Fire Insurance, &c. With regard to the exportation of the precious metals the amount is still small, as respects the port of London, only 2,610 ounces of gold being entered for Hambro', 42,230 ounces of silver to Malaga, and 43,300 to the Mauritius. The Report of the Committee respecting Joint Stock Banks has been issued, and it exposes the insecurity of the system to the shareholders and the persons who have dealings with them, but it is not to be expected that the paper-making knaves will be deterred from prosecuting their schemes by any thing but the fiat of Parliament. The report produced no sensation in the Money Market ; confidence is reviving and the recent pressure is believed to have entirely passed over.

THE ARMY.

WAR-OFFICE, Sept. 16.—3d Regt. of Drag. Guards—M. T. Forde, Gent. to be Cornet by purchase, vice Shrapnel, who retires. 9th Light Drags.—F. D. Willoughby, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Meiklam, who retires. 1st Foot—Capt. H. Thompson from the half-pay of the 66th Foot, to be Capt. without purchase, vice Cowell, promoted ; Lieut. W. M'Pherson to be Capt. by purchase, vice Thompson, who retires ; Ensign T. S. Hawkins to be Lieut. by purchase, vice M'Pherson ; W. H. Courtenay, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hawkins. 7th Foot—Lieut. W. Balfour, from the half-pay Unattached, to be Lieut. vice C. S. Bunyon, who exchanges. 9th Foot—Ensign A. Cooke to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Spring, dec. ; Ensign V. V. Ballard to be Lieut, by purchase, vice Cooke, whose promotion, by purchase, has not taken place ; Gent. Cadet F. D. Lister, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign. without purchase. vice Ballard. 10th Foot—Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. Cochrane to be Lieut.-Col without purchase, vice Freer, dec. ; Capt. S. Broom to be Major, vice Cochrane ; Lieut. R. W. Shinkwin to be Capt. vice Brown ; Ensign A, B. Cane to be Lieut. vice Shinkwin ; Gent. Cadet H. E. Longden, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Cane. 41st Foot—Ensign A. R. Whittell, to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Burlton, dec. 44th Foot—Lieut. T. Swayne to be Capt. without purchase, vice O'Callaghan, dec. Ensign A. Hogg to be Lieut. vice Swayne. 48th Foot—Ensign J. Massy, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Gibbs, who retires ; G. Hasilrigge, Gent to be Ensign, by purchase vice Massy. 50th Foot—Ensign the Hon. E. G. Monkton to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Otway, dec. ; Gent. Cadet H. Needham, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Monckton 56th Foot—E Norton, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Burke, who retires. 60th Foot—Lieut. R. Atkins to be Capt. by purchase, vice Collins, who retires ; Sec. Lieut. J. K. Mackenzie to be First Lieut. by purchase, vice Atkins ; the Hon. C. Maude to be Sec. Lieut. by purchase, vice Mackenzie. 63d Foot—Ensign T. M Haultain, from the 88th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Sawrey, who exchanges. 75th Foot—Ensign and Adjt. W. Brookes, to have the rank of Lieut 76th Foot—Ensign R. W. Hopkins to be Adjt. vice Cockcraft, who resigns the Adjutancy only. 80th Foot—Lieut. R. A. Lockhart, from the Rifle Brigade, to be Lieut. vice Bradford, who exchanges. 88th Foot—Ensign H. B. Sawrey, from 63d Foot, to be Ensign, vice Haultain, who exchanges. 92d Foot—Assist. Surg. M. Neale, from the Staff, to be Assist-Surg. vice M'Grigor, who exchanges. 96th Foot—Gent. Cadet R. R. Currer, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice O'Brien, promoted.

RETURN OF H. M. S. COVE. CAPTAIN ROSS.

Before proceeding to the narrative, it may be as well to state that the Cove was intended merely to take out provisions to be a temporary relief to the vessels in the ice, or at the margin of the ice. Under the authority of the Admiralty, Captain Ross pledged himself to the crew of the Cove that he would not, after that service was completed, require anything further. It was arranged that two other vessels should be sent out to Captain Ross, which would enable him, if he thought proper to go to the West Land, or to have the means of acting in the manner he judged most advisable. These vessels, however, were never sent, and Captain Ross was compelled to make the best of his only ship, the Cove.

The Cove arrived at Holsteburg on the 31st of May last. A letter was here received from the Admiralty, dated the 16th February, informing Captain Ross of the arrival of the Abram, of Hull, and stating that the vessel had drifted to the northward with the pack, from the 54th degree of north latitude ; Captain Ross therefore made the pack edge about that latitude, but in consequence of the continuance of violent westerly gales, this was not effected till the 7th of April. On the 27th June, Captain Ross completed a careful and minute examination of the main pack edge, between the 54th and 65th degrees of latitude, without having succeeded in discovering any trace of the Jane or the William Torr. The Cove then stood over to the coast, to join the bomb vessel which the government had promised to send out, and which was to await the arrival of Captain Ross till the 1st of June. Captain Ross found that the bomb vessel had not arrived, and after having obtained a supply of water, making the necessary repairs, and remaining a few days waiting for the bomb, he left directions for her to meet him at the Whale Fish Islands, and left the coast.

The Cove arrived at the Whale Fish Islands, the place appointed for joining the Terror bomb, on the 14th of June. On the 19th of June, Captain Ross received by the master of the Lady Jane, a communication from the Admiralty, dated 1st March, stating that in consequence of the evidence of Mr. Tather, master of the Jane, and the Abram having got clear of the ice, they did not consider it necessary to send the Terror bomb-vessel ; the letter directed Captain Ross to return to England as soon as he had done all that appears to him necessary for the relief of the William Torr.

Under all the circumstances of the case, Capt. Ross considered it the most proper course to proceed to the situation where it was stated the William Torr had last been seen, and thence following the pack edge to the southward, to endeavour to communicate with one of the northern settlements on the coast of Labrador, and ascertain if any part of the crew of the William Torr had gained that shore, it being the only coast they could by any possibility have reached that the whaling vessels do not visit. Before, however, putting these plans into execution, Captain Ross deemed it expedient to communicate with the whaling ships. He therefore proceeded through the Waygatz Straits, and on the 1st of July, reached Four Island Point, in latitude 70 degree 40 min. north, and long. 67 degrees west, where he found about fifty of the fishing ships detained ; the main ice was closely packed against that shore. On the morning of the 2d he bore away from this place, and, repassing Waygatz Straits, stood to the westward, and made the pack in lat. 60 degrees north, and long. 57½ degrees west. On the 12th of July, the Cove arrived at the place where the William Torr was reported to have been seen, and a close examination of the pack was made, by entering the margin as far and as frequently as possible. On the 13th they fell in with the Commerce. Resolution, and Eclipse, whalers ; they received from the masters of these vessels, and also those to the northward, the strongest assurances that they would examine as minutely as possible the whole of the West Land, and use every exertion to discover any trace of the missing vessel.

After this minute examination of the pack, from the 54th to the 69th degree of north latitude, it is certain that if the information given by Captain Tather—and by which Captain Ross was guided—is correct, the William Torr must have been wrecked in the pack, and all hands have perished. Captain Ross, however, still entertains a confident hope that the William Torr will have wintered on the west coast of Baffin's Bay, in which case her crew will certainly have been discovered by some of the whaling ships. The Cove weighed on the 4th of August, and having strong north-westerly winds arrived off the Humber after a passage of eighteen days.

Captain Ross has made his report to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, who have, we understand, expressed their satisfaction at the zeal and ability displayed by Captain Ross in the discharge of the arduous duties confided to his care and superintendence ; and their Lordships have also signified their approbation of the officers and men under his command—*Liverpool paper, September 15th.*

MISCELLANEA.

The delivery of teas last week was nearly 561,000lbs. The East India Company's sale of 4,000,000lbs. went off heavily. On Monday morning, further private trade sales were commenced, amounting to about 30,000....The Phœnix steamer, whose "Long Tom," or single gun, raked the Carlists from Passages, got aground lately, and was raked in her turn. She has returned to Plymouth, and was raked on Wednesday....The Nomade tribes of Epirus, Macedonia, Thessaly, Aspropotamos, &c., are settling by thousands of families in Greece, with their sheep and cattle, and are said to desire a change of life by division into communes, with towns and villages. The Ipsariots are settling in Eretia....Sir St. Vincent Cotton, Bart., continues to drive his own coach, the Age, to Brighton.. The damage done by the hail-storm of the 25th of July, in the neighbourhood of Salisbury, amounts to 7,250*l.*—*Bath Gazette*.... Green's new balloon is announced for its second ascent on Wednesday next, with a larger car which is to hold ten persons....The Gloucestershire Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry are to assemble at Gloucester, on Saturday, the 8th of next month, for eight days' training and exercise....an Act of Parliament is to be applied for next session to improve the port and city of Bristol, and to render the police more efficient. It has also been proposed and agreed to, that 2,000*l.* out of the borough-rate should be appropriated to the purpose....The number of colonels of marine is now reduced to three, namely, the Hon. Captains Siby, Duncombe Bouverie, and Skipsay, the vacancy by the death of Captain Sir Christopher Cole not having been filled up....There is now living at Duston near Chesterfield, a man named Richard Sharman, who has attained his hundredth year. He is in the enjoyment of good health—*Durbyshire Courier.*—The town-council of Chippenham have come to a resolution in future to hold all meetings with open doors....Letters from Bucharest announce that the evacuation of Silistria by Russians has commenced, and will soon be completed....The tragic poet Raimund lately committed suicide at Vienna, under the influence of the idea that he was destined to be drowned....There is at the present moment, at Brussels, a horse fond of flesh, and particularly of raw mutton. A short time ago it got out of its stable, and devoured two breasts of mutton, hanging up at a butcher's shop.—*French paper*....Dom Miguel is still at Rome.....It is stated that a land proprietor of the province of New Russia has sent as a present to the Emperor Nicholas an amethyst, found in the mines of Siberia, weighing seven poods, or 280 pounds. It is the largest ever seen in Russia....A letter from Lyons states that a diligence was lately blown over by the wind, on the road to Villafranche, and several of the passengers very much injured....The Duke of Richmond was presented with his diploma as Chancellor of the Marischal College, Aberdeen, on the 2d inst.....It is somewhat singular that the three grand-daughters of the late Richard Brinsley Sheridan are united to heirs apparent or presumptive to titles..... It appears that the levy throughout Russia, recently ordered by the Imperial Ukase, will amount to about 125,000 men....Dr. Henry was the intimate friend of Lord Brougham, from the time of their residence at Edinburgh, as students at the University.—*Shields Observer.*

ESCAPE OF THE MAJESTIC.—The private accounts from New York mention the arrival there of the ship Majestic from England, with specie to the amount of nearly 200,000*l.* on account of the United States Bank and the government. This vessel was supposed to have been lost, and some pressure for money occurred, consequently, in the early part of August. She was obliged to go into the Western Isles from stress of weather,

SHIPWRECK.—On Friday evening during a tremendous gale from the south-west, a Belgian barque, the Louisa, of Antwerp, struck upon Blackwater bank. The very instant she struck the sea broke over with frightful violence, and she immediately sunk. The captain and crew had barely time to get into their boat, and succeeded in gaining Arklow in safety. Their vessel was laden with rock-salt from Liverpool to Ostend.—*Wexford Freeman.*

DREADFUL CALAMITY AT SEA.—The Volunteer, Clark, which arrived at this port on Wednesday, the 7th instant, from Ramshag, had on board the master (Clough) and five seamen of the Hannah, of South Shields, fallen in with in the course of their voyage, on the Western Ocean, water-logged. They were the survivors of the crew of twelve men, five of whom had died, and one drowned, and were in the most distressed and deplorable condition. To such extremities had they been reduced that part of a human body was found on board, with which these unfortunate creatures had been compelled by starvation to eke out their miserable lives.—*Hull paper.*

THE WRECK OF THE JOHN WELSH.—At Birkenhead petty sessions on Friday last, John Parr, a boatman, Simon Croft and Joseph Dunn, two constables, were charged with assaulting John Cussack, one of the Liverpool dock police force, while on duty protecting the wreck of the John Welsh, at Hoylake, on the 2d of August last. It appeared by the evidence of the complainant and another officer, that between eight and nine o'clock on the evening in question, the defendants, followed by ten or twelve other persons come down to the beach, the defendant Parr demanding to know who it was that had turned a boat upside down. The complainant said he had done it (although in fact he had not,) on which Parr collared him and threatened to put him into custody ; which one of them actually did, telling him he must prepare to go to Birkenhead, where the dock police had taken their neighbour (a wrecker) that morning. Sergeant Kain and others of the police got under arms and drove the crowd back with the points of their bayonets, and kept them at bay until a reinforcement of dock and custom-house officers arrived, when the three defendants were taken before the Surveyor of Customs, and two of them being known as constables were discharged. The complainant said he thought the defendants molested him because the dock police had taken Richard Halliday into custody for wrecking. Halliday was convicted of that offence at the last Chester assizes. The bench ordered Parr to pay the sum of £4. 11s. 6d. (fine and costs,) and severely reprimanded the other defendants for their conduct which had rendered them liable to an indictment for false imprisonment. The magistrates on the bench were Archdeacon Clarke, Rev. Mr. Fielding, and Mr. Bartley.—*Gores General Adv. Sept.* 15.

GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.—Lord Elphinstone set off on Tuesday morning, from Edinburgh for London, preparatory to his proceeding to India, as Governor of Madras. —*Ibid.*

It is understood that Lord Frederick Fitzclarence takes the command of the Dublin district, with the Brevet rank of Major-General in room of Sir Edward Blakenye, who, as Lieutenant General is Commander of the army in Ireland.—*Ibid.*

By the "*Zanobia*" which arrived in Table Bay on Monday evening we have files of English Papers up to the 16th of September.

The latest accounts from Madrid (August 31,) represent the Queen's affairs as being in a deplorable condition. The enemy was said to be within 30 miles of the Capital. And by a letter dated Sept. 2, from *Guadalajar*, we learn "that the force under Lopez, consisting of 2000 men had surrendered at discretion—(after a conflict, we are told)—to the Carlist Chief Gomez. The Queen's Government, now headed by M. Calatrava has issued a decree for levying a forced loan of two millions sterling, bearing 5 per cent interest and payable in 5 years.

The decree for the levying of 50,000 men, which also appeared the other day, is chiefly a decree for levying money. Every eligible person who wishes to ensure his not being ballotted for is compelled to secure his exemption before the lot is drawn : for, once drawn, there is no redemption. As each individual must pay for this purpose about 40*l.* sterling there is no doubt that this scheme will bring a large sum of money. It is a second edition, revised and improved, of M. Mendizabel's conscription of last year.

The English Legion is in about as bad a state as a mercinary force can be : it is unpaid, without food, and in mutiny, Colonel de Lancy has lately arrived from General Evans, in order to represent its condition to the Government. He brings accounts of a large claim on the part of the Legion against the Government. These accounts the Government denies and they are said to be supported in their denial of their correctness by the Commissariat Department.

The Juntas have almost all given in their adhesion ; Cadis and Mallaga alone hold out—that of Granada has been put down by force by the national guard and citizens.

A universal obedience to the Constitutional Government may be shortly expected every where.

MADRID.—General Rodil has returned to Madrid. The Carlists have retreated, not, however, before Gomez had effected a junction with Don Basilio.

General Rodil did not leave until, General Espartero came up and set out in pursuit of the forces, now united, of Gomez and Basilio.

These papers also give a detailed account of the revolution in Spain—but it is clearly a superficial account, as the only actors brought to view are a few non Commissioned officers and Soldiers who made the Queen a prisoner at *St. Ildefonso* and compelled the Cabinet at Madrid to accept the constitution of 1812.—The real authors of the Change must have been men of more importance. General Quesada, who acted with spirit at Madrid at the commencement of this insurrection was seized at a village called Hortalleza about a league and a half from. Madrid Savagely murdered and his body literally cut to pieces.—*South African Commercial Advertiser, Nov.* 16.

The *Gazette* of Madrid, the official organ of the Spanish Government, contains a bitter attack on the *Moniteur*, Louis Philip's organ, charging it with publishing gross falsehoods respecting Spain and the situation of the Queen in Madrid. The *Moniteur* is in the habit of stating that the Queen is a prisoner in the palace, and constantly subject to the intrusion of a brutal soldiery : the Madrid correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* says that these statements are undoubtedly false, and that the denial of them is given in a tone that will probably be offensive to the French Government.

The situation held by the late Sir Francis Freeling of Secretary to the Post-office, has been conferred by the Treasury on Colonel Maberly as one of the Commissioners of Customs, and one of the senior Clerks of the Post-office will be appointed to succeed Sir Henry Freeling. These appointments have been made by the Lords of the Treasury, and not by the Post-office authorities.—*Courier.*

Sir H. F. Bouverie, K. C. B., is appointed to succe Major-General Sir F. Ponsonby as Governor of Mal In the present state of that Island, the office of Govern ought not to be sinecure ; and we hope the new Govern will not be permitted, like the old one, to make a sinec of it. Some of our contemporaries stated incorre few days ago, that Major-General Sir William Blake K. C. B., was to go to Malta. He retains his comm in Ireland, with the local rank of Lieutenant-Genera *Morning Post.*

The proprietors of newspapers have been duly app ed by the Stamp-office authorities, that "a distinctive d will be imposed on all papers after the 1st of January n The *Times*, very sore on this tender subject, "grins h ribly a ghastly smile."

The cholera is said to be making fearful progress Naples.

The late John Gore.—The remains of the late Vic Admiral Sir John Gore were interred, a few days ago, the new burial ground at Datchet. The funeral was ve unostentatious ; the pall was borne by eight Admiral and a number of relations and friends of the much respec ed deceased followed, among whom were several distin guished members of the profession of which Sir Joh Gore was for many years a bright ornament.—*Windso Express.*

In the suburbs of Madrid a beggar, with a most nobl air, asked alms. "Are you not ashamed," said the pers solicited, "to follow such an infamous employment, we able as you are to work?" "Sir," replied the beggar, " asked your charity, not your advice," and immediat turned his back upon him with all the dignity of an insu ed Castilian.

The King has bestowed the Grand Cross of the Ord of the Bath, which has been vacant since the death of t Duke of Gordon, on Lord Aylmer. The *Courier* think that Sir Sidney Smith, or Sir David Mylne, should hav been preferred ; and it is certainly difficult to discove what claim Lord Aylmer has, except that of having beer an unpopular and inefficient Governor of Canada, and Tory to boot.

YARN TRADE.—Last week a meeting took place at Ips wich, to consider of the expediency of establishing a yar factory in that town. The advantage which it would hol out for the investment of capital, and the employment o the poor, were forcibly described ; and eventually, to effec these objects, it was resolved to form a joint-stock compa ny, the capital raised to be £30,000

IMPERIAL LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE.—At the works of R Stephenson and Co. at Newcastle there is now, we under stand, constructing a locomotive engine for the Emperor of Russia, for a railway six feet in width, and the wheels of which are six feet in diameter, and the speed is guaranteed to be 40 miles per hour. The engine is destined to travel between St. Petersburgh and the Emperor's country seat. —*Carlisle Patriot.*

JOINT STOCK BANKS.—The Report of the Secret Committee appointed to inquire into the the operation of the Act of the 7th George IV., c 46, permitting the establishment of Joint Stock Banks, and whether it is expedient to make any alteration in its provisions, has just been published. The Committee give a brief account of the various modes in which business is conducted by these Banks, and point out a number of deficiencies in the Act. They specify various provisions which they deem deserving of serious consideration, with a view to the future stability of the banks, the maintenance of commercial credit, and the preservation of the currency in a sound state ; and they observe, that "the most important facts which have come under the consideration of your Committee are connected with the operation of the Joint Stock Banks on credit and circulation. It appears that a great extension has been given to both, and that if the operations of all Banks, whether private or formed on joint stock principles, are not conducted with prudence and caution, the measures adopted by the Bank of England with a view to the state of the foreign exchanges, and of the consequent demand for bullion, may be counteracted by the advances and increased issues of the Country Banks." They give a table, exhibiting the progress of the circulation, and point attention to the circumstance that the Joint Stock Banks increased their issues when the Bank of England was endeavouring to limit the amount of paper in circulation, from which they infer that due attention was given by these Banks to the returns in *The Gazette*. The Committee contend for the right of legislative interference, as well with the banks already established as with those to be established hereafter, and should the inquiry be renewed next Session, they recommend that a continuation of the accounts of the Joint Stock Banks should be called for, with a view to ascertain whether, during the recess, their operations may have been conducted with prudence and caution, and more particularly whether those who issue notes have felt it to be their pressing duty to examine accurately the state of the exchange, and the proceedings of the Bank of England with reference to its issues.

Accounts have been received both from Constantinople and the coast of Africa, that the whole of the African shore, from Tripoli to Mesurate, has been put under blockade de by the commander of the Turkish squadron. It is said that the English Consul at Tripoli has protested against this measure.—*Weekly Dispatch, Sept.* 18.

A GRATEFUL CONVICT.—At the Glasgow assizes, on Monday Jean Brown was convicted of stealing a watch, and sentenced to seven years' transportation. On leaving the bar, she said, with the utmost composure, "Weel see the kintrae, the Guid be thankit."—*Ibid.*

THE BRITISH LEGION IN SPAIN.—The plain fact is, that the Legion is not successful ; and those who are at its head, displeased with themselves, and displeased with each other, catch hold of any peg on which to hang the natural results of their failure, and the consequent bitterness of spirit.—*Courier.* (The truth at last : but," better late than never.")—*Weekly Dispatch, September* 18.

The *Messuage* announces that a letter from Prague, of the 2d inst., states that the Duchess of Berry, who had her usual *accoucheur* from Paris, is expected to be brought to bed every day. She has collected all the capital she could, to purchase a considerable estate in the environs of Trieste. According to the same letter, a negociation has been set on foot between the Court of Charles X. and the Duchess, to allow her to go to see her children ; but this having failed, the Duchess demanded that the Duke de Bordeaux might be sent to Gratz. The old King, however, refused this request also, alleging that the health of the young Prince was too delicate.—*Ibid.*

DOVER, SEPT. 14.—The King of the Belgians landed here from Calais, from the Crusader, Captain Lyne, at four o'clock, under a salute from the battery, and immediately left for London.—*Ibid.*

The situation held by the late Sir Francis Freeling, of Secretary to the Post-office, has been, we are informed, conferred by the Treasury on Colonel Maberly. Sir Henry Freeling suceeeds Colonel Maberly as one of the Commissioners of Customs, and one of the senior clerks of the Post-office will be appointed to succeed Sir Henry Freeling. These appointments have been made by the Lords of the Treasury, and not by the Post-office authorities.—*Ibid.*

Poor Charles Mathews' idea of love had all the requisites of a legitimate definition ; it was true, distinct, and full—

"A little sighing,
A little crying,
A little dying,
And a d—d deal of lying."

This is probably the "abstract and brief chronicle" of half the love-sick heroics that have been written since the beginning of the world.—*Ibid.*

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